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New Concessions Barred

Lack of SALT Progress Is Laid to U.S. by Russia

By David K. Shupler

MOSCOW, Feb. 12 (NYT).—The Soviet Union said yesterday that it was not making progress on SALT negotiations with the United States because the United States was not making progress on SALT negotiations with the United States.

the Communist party newspaper, Pravda, Moscow laid much of the blame for the lack of progress on opposition in Congress, the Pentagon and the "military-industrial complex," and warned the Carter administration against using the threat of Senate rejection of a treaty to exact compromises from the Soviet Union.

Such attempts are "hopeless" and "pointless," Pravda declared. "Those who are trying to

Somalia Chief Cites Formal Entry in War

By Thomas W. Lippman

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Feb. 12 (AP).—Somalia announced last night that it was committing its armed forces to the war against Ethiopia.



Mohammed Siad Barre

The government called for volunteers to enlist at the Ministry of Defense, recalled retired soldiers and reservists to active duty and declared a state of emergency.

Pravda said that "the talks have not progressed for a long time as a result of the U.S. position on the matter of the long-range Cruise missiles." "The missile, a low-flying subsonic drone carrying a nuclear warhead, can be launched from aircraft, surface ships, submarines, and land bases.



Rescue workers and tail section of plane that crashed Saturday in British Columbia.

92 Killed in 4 Air Crashes During Weekend

CRANBROOK, British Columbia, Feb. 12 (AP).—The pilot of a Boeing 737 jet that crashed and burned while trying to land here yesterday probably was trying to avoid a snowplow that was on the runway, airline officials said today.

ed for minor injuries, said that the tail section "just stopped dead while the rest of the plane carried on and burst into flames."

The plane was climbing when "it looked like it had stopped in the air," said a Richmond, B.C., police officer who was about a mile from the airport when the craft went down.

To Return to South Africa

Botha Breaks Off Namibia Talks

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 12 (UPI).—South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha today broke off negotiations for the creation of an independent state in South-West Africa (Namibia) and announced that he would return home immediately.

Mr. Botha said there was still hope for a resumption of negotiations, "but the situation is now very serious."

many on a Western plan for establishing an independent Namibia by the end of this year.

Report of Truffle Cultivation Is Issued by French Institute

By Don Cook

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The French have triumphantly disclosed that they have succeeded in cultivating the elusive truffle—news that will probably be greeted by gourmets as a bigger event than splitting the atom.

while the demand in gourmet cooking has been going up throughout the world. Truffles are most familiar in paté de foie gras, but they are also used many other ways in French cooking—and anybody who has eaten a dish of scrambled eggs with truffles is unlikely to forget it.

Mr. Botha objected particularly to the preferred treatment in the negotiations given to the South-West Africa People's Organization which represents the black guerrillas in Namibia.

From Western Media

Visiting Journalists Become Ethiopia's Captive Audience

By David Lamb

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 12.—After months of attacking the Western press as an imperialistic tool, Ethiopia did a turnaround last week and allowed 88 foreign journalists to take a look at the revolution.

nearby, even at their own expense. ● They were not allowed to use taxis.

Cambodia Force Said to Seize 300 Thais as Hostage

BANGKOK, Feb. 12 (UPI).—Cambodian and Thai Communist forces, retreating from a Thai village they captured last week, fled to Cambodia yesterday with more than 300 civilian hostages, police reported today.

Israel's Trade With South Africa Grows Amid Reports of Arms Sales

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Feb. 12 (NYT).—Israel is expanding its controversial commercial and trade ties with South Africa and there are press reports abroad of large sales of military equipment to the government of Prime Minister John Vorster.

Dealings With Apartheid Nation Defended as Economic Necessity

For instance, does such an embargo apply to existing arms commitments? Does it apply to raw materials that go into the making of weapons? Does it involve the sale of electronic equipment and other advanced components which are not "military" but which are used in military equipment?

Cyprus Unit Told: Surrender Arms

NICOSIA, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus yesterday called on members of the disbanded EOKA-B underground organization to surrender their weapons to the island's security forces.

Begin Protests Vance Comment On Settlements

JERUSALEM, Feb. 12 (NYT).—The government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin today sharply expressed "regret and protest" over comments made by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that Israeli settlements on occupied Egyptian land in the Sinai Desert "should not exist" because they violated international law.

Pact Quits Beirut Guns For 2d Day

BEIRUT, Feb. 12 (UPI).—A preliminary Syrian-Lebanese accord quieted shell and rocket fire for the second day today.

U.S. officials here were presumably forewarned of the tough Israeli response to Mr. Vance's remarks when Mr. Begin met last night with U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis.

Found Slain

Fifteen kilometers southeast of Beirut, in the hill town of Cramlik, however, a Christian member of the leftist Popular Syrian party, his wife and their three children were found slain. Police said that there was no immediate indication as to who was responsible.

No Questions

Mr. Begin read the Cabinet statement to newsmen, but declined to answer questions on it. The Sinai settlements, he said, were legal and Mr. Vance's remarks were "a complete contradiction" to remarks made by Mr. Carter to Mr. Begin when the Prime Minister visited Washington last Dec. 16-17.

Step Forward

The sources interpreted yesterday's accord as a major step toward restoring normalcy, but said that much would depend on its implementation, particularly on whom the joint tribunal held responsible for the outbreak of violence.

In Security Case

Carter Said to Have Cleared TV Monitoring of U.S. Citizen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (UPI).—President Carter personally approved secret television surveillance of a U.S. citizen recently accused of stealing classified diplomatic cables for Vietnamese Communist agents, officials familiar with the case said yesterday.

The television monitoring of the office of a U.S. Information Agency employee, Ronald Humphrey, was done without a court order. It was the first such surveillance authorized by the Carter administration against a U.S. citizen in a national security case.

The trial of Mr. Humphrey and Truong Dinh Hung, a Vietnamese native also charged in the case, is likely to provide a major new test of the inherent powers a president can invoke in the name of national security.

This is so, legal experts said,

Immigration Hit Again by Tory Leader

HARROGATE, England, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative party leader, renewed her call today for an end to immigration to Britain.

She said at a Young Conservatives conference: "We must speak out loudly and clearly. We have to work toward the ending of immigration in this country and we have to have the policies to do so."

Mrs. Thatcher, who has challenged Prime Minister James Callaghan to call a general election for October, stirred protests late last month among immigrant groups and the ruling Labor party when she raised the issue.

Her address yesterday was a clear indication that she intends to make race relations and immigration issues in a campaign.

Rational Discussion

Mrs. Thatcher said that the party would honor legal commitments to immigrants already in Britain. She said that she was stressing the immigration issue to first "the genuine fears and concerns of many of our citizens" could be discussed in a rational way.

The immigrant population in Britain represents about 1.9 million persons of about 56 million. Most of the immigrants are from India, Pakistan, East Africa and the Caribbean. Between 45,000 and 50,000 enter Britain each year, she said.

Mrs. Thatcher said that the Conservative party had a deep and passionate commitment to racial equality, but that the only way to succeed in maintaining and securing tolerance and fairness in Britain was by reducing the number of immigrants.

She said that discussing the questions would lead to a closing of loopholes in immigration laws and a reduction of new immigrants.

Envoy to Netherlands

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 12 (UPI).—Mrs. Geri Joseph, a Minneapolis newspaper columnist, has been named ambassador to the Netherlands by President Carter. Minnesota's senators announced last week.

because the television monitoring is said to have produced much of the government evidence in the case, and because the legal basis for such surveillance is unclear.

No Such Power

Electronic surveillance of U.S. citizens is permitted without a court order only in national security cases. The Supreme Court has never ruled on the constitutionality of such presidential powers. And, although a few cases have upheld such executive right, the most recent Circuit Court ruling said a president has no such inherent power.

Attorney General Griffin Bell also approved the wiretapping of Mr. Truong during the investigation, under a more general authority from the President, officials said.

Warrants for such surveillance can be obtained from judges during criminal investigations such as those in espionage cases. A Justice Department official said yesterday that a warrant was not sought in the Vietnamese spying case because it was not clear at first that a criminal prosecution would result.

The official emphasized that Mr. Carter and Mr. Bell took great precautions not to unnecessarily intrude on the rights of U.S. citizens in such cases, and that the television surveillance of Mr. Humphrey's office was not considered "especially intrusive."

No Listening

"We didn't listen in on his phone or bug his house," the official said. "What we wanted to know was what he was taking and who he was giving it to."

Mr. Humphrey's attorney, Andrew Giannone, conceded yesterday in Richmond, Va., that during a court hearing his client had admitted in a signed statement that he removed classified cables cited in the seven-count indictment and gave them to Mr. Truong. The attorney argued that his client, the first U.S. employee ever charged with espionage, "did not know" that Mr. Truong might be working with the Vietnamese government. This was immediately challenged by prosecutor Frank Dunham Jr., who said the government has "evidence to believe he [Mr. Humphrey] had reason to believe that Hung [as Mr. Truong is also known] was an agent of Vietnam."

Mr. Giannone said during the argument for a lower bond for Mr. Humphrey that he would challenge the legality of any evidence produced by surveillance not authorized by a warrant.

A government lawyer said later that Mr. Giannone probably did not realize at the time the nature or extent of the surveillance "used on his client."

Although various presidents have asserted their right to take drastic steps on the grounds of national security, there is no clear court precedent establishing the constitutionality of such action.

Nixon administration officials claimed during the Watergate scandal that some of the acts undertaken by the so-called White House "plumbers" unit, including illegal entries, were justified on grounds of national security. But courts rejected the arguments.

Mr. Bell described the administration's first use of television surveillance of a U.S. citizen, without identifying Mr. Humphrey, in a recent letter to the House Intelligence Committee. (From the weekend's late editions.)



SOMETHING IN COMMON—Former Secretaries of State Dean Rusk, 68, and Henry Kissinger, 52, got together for an event Saturday at the University of Georgia in Athens, Ga. Mr. Kissinger said at a news conference that he wished the leaders on both sides in the Middle East would "get off the front page" and negotiate a peace accord diplomatically.

Begin Protests Vance Remarks on Settlements

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Vance's remarks that the problem of the settlements had to be resolved by the parties concerned.

"Obvious Contradiction"

"We face here an obvious contradiction in terms, between taking sides by a mediator and his advice to conduct negotiations," the statement said. There also was criticism of Mr. Vance's rejection of the Carter administration's preference for a "home land" for the Palestinians with a link to Jordan.

"Whatever the theoretical assumptions and interpretations," Mr. Begin read, "there is absolutely no doubt that this plan would lead—in reality and unavoidably—to the establishment of a Palestinian state ruled by the terrorist organizations as the front-line spearhead of a potential military alignment of Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Iraq."

"Already today this alignment has at its disposal nearly 6,000 tanks, over 1,100 fighter aircraft and more than 4,300 heavy guns," the Prime Minister said. "Israel, under such conditions, would find itself nine miles from the sea and a situation would thus be created of mortal danger to its very existence."

Danger Is Seen

"No political goal, whatever it be, can move Israel to place at most all its civilian population within the range of an enemy's fire and endanger the very existence of the Jewish state," he said.

Mr. Begin's civil autonomy plan for the Arabs of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip calls for a Jordanian administrative involvement on a rough parity with Israel's involvement, although the Israel would control the security aspects.

The remainder of the Cabinet statement seemed to reflect Mr. Begin's pique at a possible loss of ground with Mr. Carter since Mr. Sadat and the President conferred.

"We wish to point out," Mr. Begin read, "that it was only after the Israeli peace plan, in both its parts, obtained the moral

support of the United States that the government decided to send its delegation, composed of the Prime Minister, the foreign minister, and the defense minister, to Jerusalem in order to bring the plan to the knowledge of the government of Egypt."

The Israeli, Egypt, meeting between Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat was held on Christmas Day and the following morning. It failed to produce a joint statement of principles for a comprehensive peace, it was the beginning of the difficulties in the Egyptian-Israeli contacts that have led to the current stalemate in the talks.

The statement concluded by saying: "The Cabinet expresses its hope that the government of the United States will reconsider its position in light of the positive

talks held between the President and the Prime Minister in December, 1977, in connection with the Israeli peace plan."

Projects Reported Held Up

TEL AVIV, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—The Defense Ministry has ordered the suspension of all development projects in occupied Sinai, Israeli radio reported today.

The radio said projects had been stopped in the Rafiah salient of northern Sinai.

The state-owned radio said the military government responsible for territories occupied in 1977 had been instructed by Defense Minister Bar Weisman to halt the projects.

Land-clearing operations further south in connection with oil drilling also have been suspended, the radio said.

Journalists Become a Captive Audience

(Continued from Page 1)

up any journalists, and canceled reservations for hired cars made by journalists. Anyone attempting to leave the hotel on his own, rather than joining his colleagues in the group bus, was challenged and sometimes mildly physically restrained. Journalists expunged themselves from the dinner table to use the bathroom were asked where they were going by security stationed throughout the hotel.

A cab driver hired by an errand

journalist refused to take his passenger back to the Ohlon. "They told me yesterday not to pick you people up," he said. "You can get killed for less than that in Ethiopia today. So why did I pick you up? Because I have seven children to feed."

Despite the restrictions, many journalists managed to get away. Some toured Addis Ababa early one morning and saw the body of an executed counter-revolutionary on display—a common sight here. Others viewed the places where the Soviet and Cuban presences are most apparent and met with foreign diplomats.

Why the restrictions? Ethiopia is a socialist country. In the convulsions of revolution,

In Bid to Win French Support, Arms Sadat Arrives in Paris for Talks

PARIS, Feb. 12 (UPI).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat arrived today in France on his eight-day tour designed to win support for his peace talks with Israel and secure Western arms deliveries.

Mr. Sadat arrived from Bucharest, where he was reported to have asked President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, the only Communist country with diplomatic relations with Israel, to press Egypt's bid that Israel agree to pull out of all Arab lands.

Mr. Sadat met French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing shortly after landing at Orly Airport. Diplomats said that Mr. Sadat planned to seek France's support for Egypt's demand of a full Israeli pullout. They said that Mr. Sadat might also ask Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for sophisticated French weaponry.

Arms Pledge

Mr. Sadat already has bought an estimated 40 French Mirage fighters and electronic material. He also has won a French pledge to help build an Arab arms industry funded by Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Sadat was met at Orly by Labor Minister Christian Bessière and protocol chief Emmanuel de Cauleja. Bad weather conditions delayed his flight by nearly two hours.

In his talks in Bucharest, diplomats said Mr. Sadat asked Mr. Ceausescu, who has often served as a mediator between Israel and the Arabs, to use his influence with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to explain Egypt's position.

Ceausescu has always insisted that the only peace that will work in the Middle East is one that includes Israeli withdrawal, and some kind of Palestinian state. A Romanian diplomat said, "Romania's position basically is the same as Egypt's."

Go-Between Role

The two Presidents had identical views on how to solve the crisis, a spokesman for Mr. Sadat said.

Mr. Ceausescu acted as a go-between last year before Mr. Sadat announced that he would go to Jerusalem.

Mr. Sadat withdrew Egypt's delegation from peace talks in Israel three weeks ago after Mr. Begin insisted that Israeli troops and settlements must remain in part of the Sinai desert, even if the area is returned to Egyptian sovereignty.

Mr. Sadat's 20-hour stay in Romania, one of the most tightly controlled states in the Soviet bloc, was clamped under heavy security after Mr. Ceausescu's secret police learned that a group

of Arab students planned an anti-Egyptian demonstration in Bucharest. Romanian courts said Mr. Sadat went to Romania to meet with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. His position chief Shimon Peres was his first talk with an Arab leader since Egypt withdrew from the Jerusalem peace negotiations. The peace process has taken momentum, Mr. Sadat told news conference in Salzburg.

Kremlin Lays Blame on U.S. For Lack of SALT Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

clear indication of what the Soviet response would be to U.S. proposal that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev make a separate pledge, outside the formal treaty, to limit deployment of the new Backfire bomber so it could not be used against the United States.

This has been a long-standing problem in the talks. The French government believes that the plane has the range to attack U.S. soil from Soviet bases; the Russians insist that it does not and should, therefore, not be counted as a strategic weapon.

The editorial also described the disagreement over how to limit weapons modernization. The problems have arisen because of the differences between the two countries' strategic systems: the Russians depend mainly on heavy, land-based missiles, while the U.S. system is more diversified, spread among land-based, air-launched and submarine-borne missiles.

Pravda said that the Soviet Union had proposed a three-year ban on new types of intercontinental ballistic missiles with multiple warheads and of submarine-based missiles with multiple warheads.

By contrast, the paper explained, the United States sought a ban on "all new types of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles in general, both with multiple warheads and without them," while leaving uncontrolled the modernization of submarine-borne missiles, heavy bombers and cruise missiles.

Pravda contended that Washington's proposal was "aimed at securing unilateral advantages at the expense of the Soviet Union."

U.S. Names Kremlin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (NYT).—Carter administration officials said yesterday that the problems blocking attainment of a new

strategic arms limitation agreement were not a result of pressure from Congress, but were related mainly to unwillingness of the Soviet government to make concessions.

The officials, taking account of a lengthy statement in Pravda on SALT negotiation difficulties, said that the Carter administration would need time to study the article before responding to it.

They noted that recently a top ranking Carter aide had attributed the lack of progress in the negotiations to internal differences in the Soviet leadership.

U-2 Spy Plane Gets New Name, New Life in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UPI).—The U-2 spy plane, which gained fame in 1960 when it was piloted by Francis Gary Powers, will be put into production again and assigned to peer across 8,000-mile borders.

President Carter's proposed budget for next year costs \$10.2 million to reopen U-2 production, that closed about 10 years ago. Air Force spokesman said that about 20 U-2s plan will be built.

Although the U-2 retains much of its old aura of secrecy, Defense Secretary Harold Brown disclosed in his annual report to Congress that the plane, renamed TR-1 for tactical reconnaissance—will "carry a long-range side-looking radar for covers of ground targets from outside enemy air space."

Air Force sources said the TF will do the same job as the conventional Phantom jet planes that now patrol the East German border.

Muzorewa Backers Endorse Strong Stance in Smith Talks

By Jonathan C. Randal

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 12 (UPI).—Chances for a rapid "internal peace" settlement in Rhodesia diminished today when the white-minority government's leading black negotiating partner received overwhelming endorsement for his hard-line stance from his supporters.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, president of the United African National Council, emerged from a four-hour meeting with his 360-man national consultative assembly and raised the ante on his previous negotiating demands.

For the first time, he publicly insisted that no preliminary deal on an internal constitutional settlement leading to black majority rule could be envisaged without prior agreement on incorporating black nationalist guerrillas into the country's armed forces.

"Crucial Issue"

This, Bishop Muzorewa said, was the "most vital and crucial issue" facing the deadlocked two-month-old internal peace talks.

These talks involve Bishop Muzorewa, Prime Minister Ian Smith, the Rev. Ndabingi Sithole of the African National Council and the Zimbabwe United People's Organization's chief, Jeremiah Chirau.

The bishop's negotiating partners have indicated that the armed forces issue could be left for an interim government to work out in detail.

Backed by a "fresh mandate"

and the delegates "full and reserved confidence," Bishop Muzorewa made it clear at a news conference that he was not abandoning his old-man-out position on white voters' rights in a five-black-majority government.

He brushed aside suggestions that his fellow negotiators, who he accused of trying to "steal" him into line with predictions that a preliminary accord would be signed this week, not conclude any deal without him.

Peace Plan

Recalling Britain's ill-fated plan for a Rhodesian settlement in 1976, which Bishop Muzorewa helped defeat in a referendum, the bishop said any deal could "not be sold to the country."

He agreed with suggestions that the delegates had given him "blank check" for the negotiations.

Political analysts credited grassroots supporters, such as the delegates who gathered here, with forcing Bishop Muzorewa to stick to his heels after he initially had gone along with the other negotiators on white voting.

He apparently feels that solidifying his credibility with his African constituency, even at the cost of slowing and possibly even torpedoing the internal talks, is more important than rushing to a conclusion for fear the externally based guerrillas will make further inroads in the country.

Somalia Officially Enters War With Ethiopia in the Ogaden

(Continued from Page 1)

deeply discouraged by the deteriorating military situation and by his feeling that Somalia was left unfairly isolated by Western powers that failed to heed his warnings about Soviet intentions in Africa.

After Decades

The Somalis and their allies, having wrested the Ogaden from Ethiopian control last summer after decades of futile efforts to gain it by other means, now face the possibility of losing it.

They also fear that the Ethiopian forces backed by Cuban military and Soviet advisers are to have painted themselves into a corner, and the moves announced last night, however cosmetic, may be the only way out.

Rally Backs Decision

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Feb. 12 (UPI).—Tens of thousands of Somalis chanting "Down with Russia, down with Cuba" today demonstrated in support of the government's decision to declare a state of emergency and send troops against Ethiopia in the Ogaden Desert.

An estimated 100,000 persons, some wearing uniforms but most of them in civilian clothes, gathered on a huge field in central Mogadishu, where they were addressed by Mr. Siad Barre.

The President explained the government's decision to mobilize its forces in "defending the existence of the Somali nation."

Spanish Police Hold 12 Extreme Leftists

BARCELONA, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—Police here have arrested 12 members of an extreme leftist party accused of numerous firebomb attacks that have injured 18 policemen since last summer.

Police said last night that they belonged to the International Spanish Communist party which supports the Polisario Front fighting for an independent Western Sahara and the Canary Islands' independence movement.

Oslo Freezes Prices After Devaluation

OSLO, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—Norway today introduced a price freeze to cushion consumers against the effects of Friday's 8-per-cent devaluation of the Norwegian krone.

Prime Minister Nordli said that the government would introduce further price and profit controls March 3 among planned measures to defend the currency.

Turkish Teenager Slain

ISTANBUL, Feb. 12 (AP).—A teenage leftist was shot to death by submachine-gun fire in Gaziantep, eastern Turkey, this weekend in Turkey's continuing left-right feud.

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Worst Snow in Years

Talks of Snow Kill Five in Italy
Storms Disrupt Europe

ROME, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—At least five persons were killed in a landslide during the weekend in the Dolomites north of Bolzano, Italy, police said.

EC Is Reported To Begin Probe Of Movie Industry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP).—The Securities and Exchange Commission has begun an investigation of the movie industry, according to informed sources.

The probe will be patterned on investigations that uncovered millions of dollars in foreign and domestic payoffs by such major U.S. companies as the Gulf Oil Corp., Lockheed and Exxon.

Since the SEC initiated the first investigation, accounting fraud has been found in more than 400 companies, with disclosures of questionable foreign and domestic payments.

The agency's new probe follows last Monday's resignation of David Begelman as president of the Motion Picture and Television Division of Columbia Pictures Industries Inc.

Mr. Begelman had been re-elected by the company in December after an internal investigation revealed he had cashed more than \$50,000 in checks made out to others and had padded his expense account by \$23,200.

The regulatory agency's interest in financial affairs of the industry was a result of press disclosures that were followed by Mr. Begelman's resignation.

Israel Sales Fall In Orange Scare

TEL AVIV, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—Israel will lose up to \$30 million of citrus exports if a one-day drop in sales, caused by the orange scare over poisoned oranges, continues, Knesset economic committee chairman Gad Jacoby said today.

Citrus picking in Israel has already been cut by a third in line with the drop in demand.

Israel's citrus marketing board predicted sales of \$300 million for this season. Board sources said that it was too early to time the exact loss caused by a scare. A Palestinian group is claimed responsibility for erucy-injected oranges found in the Netherlands, Britain, West Germany and Denmark.

3 Die, 12 Are Injured In Indiana Blast

SULLIVAN, Ind., Feb. 12 (AP).—Two persons have been killed and two are feared buried Friday in an explosion and fire that shook the courthouse square of this southwestern Indiana community. Twelve persons were injured, one critically, in the blast.

Police said the explosion on Friday night has been set off when a worker struck a natural gas line with a small earth-mover he was using to clear snow.

Expected in Tennessee

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP).—A storm that devastated California yesterday, is heading for the blizzard-ravaged Northeast, dumping snow across the Rocky Mountains and upper states and was expected to be in western Tennessee by tomorrow morning.

The National Weather Service said it was too soon to say what the storm would be like by the time it reached the East Coast.

Flooding continued in California and portions of the Sacramento River were above the warning stage yesterday morning. Hidden Springs, in the San Gabriel mountains 26 miles north of Los Angeles, was hit hardest by the storm.

At least nine persons were dead and many more were missing in the Los Angeles area. Authorities said some of the missing may have been out of town.

Forecasters were monitoring the storm system for a possible severe weather outbreak over east Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, southern Mississippi and southern Alabama. The greatest threat could be within 200 miles of the Gulf coast, they said.

New England Effects

The aftereffects of the blizzard earlier in the week are still being felt in New England. So severe was the weather that there was even a move to change St. Valentine's Day from Feb. 14 to Feb. 17. The Massachusetts Commis-

Lance Is Agent Of Group Seeking To Control Bank

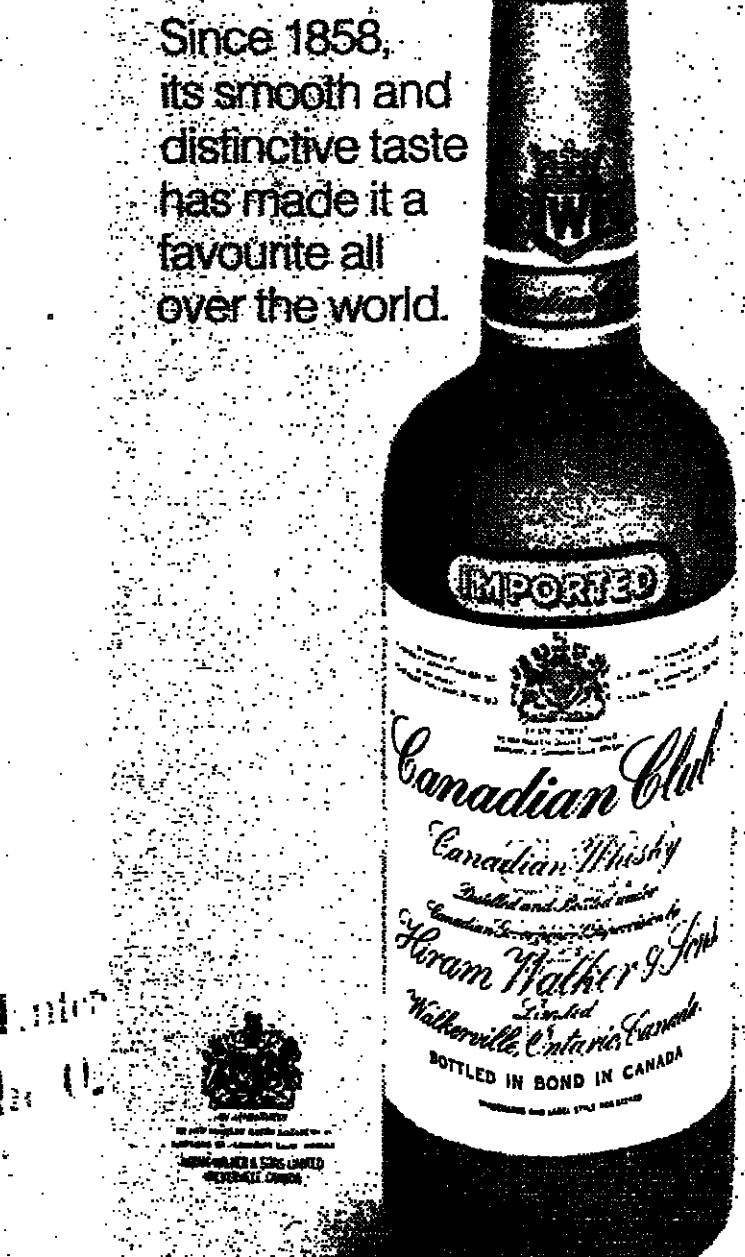
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP).—Former Budget Director Bert Lance is representing a group of investors believed to be from the Middle East, who are seeking to buy control of a Washington-based bank holding company, the Washington Post has learned.

Last week, the Lance group sought to gain control of Financial General Bankshares. The \$2.2-billion company controls United First National bank of Washington and about a dozen other banks in the area.

The Securities and Exchange Commission, which has spent six months investigating Mr. Lance's Georgia financial dealings, has begun studying Financial General's records.

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, which investigated Mr. Lance last year before his resignation, interviewed principals of the bank holding company yesterday to learn what it could about the take-over attempt.

Principals and attorneys of Financial General refused comment yesterday on the Lance report, and Mr. Lance could not be reached for comment.



Since 1858, its smooth and distinctive taste has made it a favourite all over the world.

Every country does something best. Canada makes Canadian Club.



KEEP ON MUCKIN'—This resident of Sunland, north of downtown Los Angeles, is one of hundreds who spent Saturday digging mud out of homes, garages after mudslide.

Expected in Tennessee

U.S. Storm Moves Eastward After Devastating California

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Treasury Chief, Finance Leaders Hold Paris Talks

PARIS, Feb. 12 (AP).—Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Federal Reserve Bank Chairman Arthur Burns were meeting here today with finance ministers of leading Western nations.

Although U.S. and French officials avoided comment on the meeting, a British Treasury spokesman confirmed in London that Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey arrived here during the day "for a meeting of the finance ministers of leading industrialized countries."

The other nations involved were believed to be West Germany and Japan.

It was believed that the meeting, and another of central bankers in Basel tomorrow, would consider the recent U.S. success in shoring up the dollar against strong foreign currencies and the current troubles of the French franc, under speculative attack for the last 10 days.

Mr. Levy attended that demonstration, but he remains unconvinced. "I'm suspicious of any experiment that's conducted by the person that's benefiting from it," he said, adding that he had offered to wager Mr. Ogle \$1,000 that his machine could not pass a test

designed by Mr. Levy. The offer, he said, was not accepted.

Was he suggesting that the Oglemobile was a fraud? "That's exactly what I'm saying," he replied.

Texan's Vapor-Fuel System Defies Law of Autodynamics

By John M. Crewdson
PASO, Texas, Feb. 12 (NYT).—One Saturday morning last spring, Tom Ogle, a 25-year-old mechanic, climbed behind the wheel of his old Ford and took off for the small town of Denning, N. M.

By late afternoon he was back, having made the 200-mile round trip on what accompanying reporters said was precisely two gallons of gasoline, and perhaps having made engineering history.

The secret of the Oglemobile, as it has become known, was not in its fuel pump or carburetor, but rather that it had neither, running instead on gasoline fumes fed directly into the engine's combustion chambers.

Nine months after his initial road test, Mr. Ogle remains convinced that he has found a cheap and efficient way to take advantage of nearly all of the energy contained in gasoline.

Mr. Ogle also claims that his vapor-fuel system will reduce automobile emissions to practically nothing, eliminate most of the vibration and heat that contribute to engine wear, run well on a variety of fuels and even clean the spark plugs as it operates.

Within a year, he expects that his fledgling company, Ogle Fuel Systems, backed by a wealthy, anonymous private investor, will have his invention on the market for as little as \$100 a unit. Within a few years, he predicts, it will be one of the biggest corporations in the United States.

"After all," he says, "everybody in the world is going to have to have one, aren't they?"

Mr. Ogle has become something of a hero to the people of El Paso. "People around here are pretty sold on it," said Robert Levy, a physicist who is one of the few skeptics. "I get quite a bit of flak for coming out against it. People tell me that I'm almost, but not quite, un-American. People want to believe that something like this is possible."

Mr. Levy insists that the laws of thermodynamics make it impossible for anyone to drive a 5,000-pound car much more than 50 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

Another Demonstration
Two weeks ago, Mr. Ogle gave another demonstration, this time in the garage that serves as his headquarters. Fitted with a conventional carburetor, the test engine—a high-compression V-8—consumed nearly 1 1/2 gallons of gasoline in half an hour. When Mr. Ogle switched to his own system, the engine burned little more than half a gallon in the same time.

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designed by Mr. Levy. The offer, he said, was not accepted.

Was he suggesting that the Oglemobile was a fraud? "That's exactly what I'm saying," he replied.

Mr. Levy is not the only doubter. A few days after the test drive to Denning last May, Richard Hurn, an official of the Department of Energy engaged in auto-engine research, examined the Oglemobile and was unimpressed.

Indians March Across U.S. in Treaty Protest

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—Two dozen Indians smoked peace pipes and prayed yesterday before beginning a walk across the United States to protest proposed legislation to restrict their rights.

The Indians hope to meet President Carter at the end of their 3,000-mile journey to discuss congressional efforts to limit hunting and fishing rights that they say were guaranteed in treaties.

The pipe-smoking ceremony took place on the former prison island of Alcatraz in San Francisco Bay. Alcatraz was occupied by Indians for 15 months starting in 1969 to protest discrimination.

Through Low Consumption

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Feb. 12 (Reuters).—The United States yesterday put the first satellite of a new global military communications system into a stationary orbit 22,300 miles above the Pacific Ocean. The spacecraft was launched on Thursday.

U.S. Divers' Death Ends North Sea Test

OSLO, Feb. 12 (UPI).—The recent death of an American diver engaged in experimental welding of oil pipelines caused the Norwegian Norsk Hydro Power Co. to cancel the experiments, a company spokesman said.

The welding experiment, part of a project to build underwater pipelines from the Statfjord oilfield in the North Sea to the Norwegian mainland, was called off after the diver, David Hoover, 28, was found dead Tuesday outside a diving bell at a depth of 985 feet. The cause of Mr. Hoover's death was not known.

Mr. Hoover was one of a team of divers working on the pipeline. The project was part of a larger effort to build underwater pipelines from the Statfjord oilfield in the North Sea to the Norwegian mainland.

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Carter Makes Stopgap Move In Coal Strike

In Attempt to Ease Effect of Shortages

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP).—President Carter yesterday ordered stopgap measures to minimize hardships caused by the 60-day-old coal strike but continued to withhold use of executive power to end the record-long mine walkout.

Mr. Carter took the action as the striking United Mine Workers remained paralyzed by an internal impasse over a tentative contract negotiated earlier in the week with the nation's bituminous coal operators.

The union's intramural strife enhanced prospects that the strike will last long enough—probably at least through this month—to cause acute energy shortages in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee and Appalachian and Midwestern states that are heavily dependent on coal.

Major power outbacks are already planned and industrial layoffs threatened.

"Before the strike is over, and for several weeks thereafter—until the normal flow of coal is restored—even greater hardship will occur," Mr. Carter said in urging voluntary energy conservation as well as ordering various administrative steps to ease the strike's impact on the public.

Plans Sought
He asked the Energy Department to draft plans for possible emergency movement of coal from surplus to shortage areas and to continue its efforts to reroute electricity to areas of greatest need.

In another effort to make more efficient use of dwindling coal stocks, he instructed the Environmental Protection Agency to give "expedited review" to requests for temporary relaxation of federal clean air standards that impede efficiency.

For Ohio, which has been hit hardest so far by the strike, he declared a regional energy emergency under which the state could suspend federal anti-pollution regulations for 30 days.

Mr. Carter also ordered federal facilities in states with coal shortages to reduce power consumption to "minimum-necessary levels."

Instructed law-enforcement officials to plan for peace-keeping in violence-prone strike areas and set up a federal-state task force to work on power-allocation and job-impact problems.

The President reiterated his belief that the situation still does not warrant invoking injunctive powers of the Taft-Hartley Act, under which the 160,000 striking miners could be ordered back to work for an 80-day cooling-off period.

Below Normal
Coal is still being produced by non-UMW mines, but at rates considerably below normal. UMW miners normally produce about half the nation's coal. Production currently is running at about one-third normal levels.

The UMW's bargaining council has refused to approve a tentative agreement signed last Monday by UMW President Arnold Miller.

The 90-member council informally rejected the pact Friday, although it was made official when Mr. Miller, charging "intimidation" by several hundred miners who were protesting outside UMW headquarters, refused to attend and thus give legal sanction to the meeting. The council today ratified Friday's decision.

The proposed pact would increase total compensation by nearly 37 per cent over three years, the largest overall increase far any major industrial union since the last UMW contract in 1974. Average hourly wages would rise from the current \$7.80 to \$10.15 by 1981.

It also would guarantee payment of pension and medical benefits, which are not now guaranteed and have been cut off. It also would impose stringent labor stability and cost controls, which, coupled with internal union politics and Mr. Miller's awkward handling of the package's presentation, have created the present impasse.

U.S. Divers' Death Ends North Sea Test

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But Not Unduly Alarmed

Probers Puzzled by Shutoff
Of All 3 Jets on U.S. Airliner

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (NYT).—Investigators have been putting in long hours searching for the unusual loss of power by all three engines of a National Airlines jet two weeks ago.

Although the incident subjected passengers to two minutes of anxiety, the Boeing 727 was apparently not in any danger. Safety experts are not unduly alarmed about what happened.

But they are still puzzled by aspects of the power loss by the three Pratt Whitney JT-8D turbofan engines. They also are intent on determining what steps may be needed to rule out a repetition of the incident. The general view is that any corrective action should not be too difficult, perhaps nothing more than a refinement of procedures.

In short, the type of equipment involved is considered thoroughly reliable. As a matter of fact, the plane on which the shutdown occurred was back in service with the same three engines the next day.

The incident occurred on the morning of Friday, Jan. 27. The plane, carrying 104 passengers and a crew of seven, was cruising at an altitude of 33,000 feet, 150 miles off the Florida coast on a flight from Miami to Newark, N.J., by way of Fort Lauderdale. After its departure from Lauderdale, the craft encountered thin, light clouds from 22,000 feet upward.

According to a spokesman for the National Transportation Safety Board, which is investigating the incident, the first sign to the crew of anything unusual was fluctuation of a pressure gauge for the No. 1 engine. All three engines are mounted on the rear of the plane and the No. 1 is on the left side. A thin point the flight engineer reportedly turned on the engine's anti-icing systems and the systems for heating the fuel.

Andreotti Is Seen
Confident on Bid

ROME, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—Italian Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti believes he can form a new minority Christian Democratic government with Communist backing within 12 days, an authoritative source said yesterday.

Mr. Andreotti is working out the framework for his projected government, which would give a substantially increased role to the Communists.

Christian Democrats would, however, remain in control, as they have for the last 30 years, and the Communists would not achieve their goal of gaining cabinet posts.

China Airline to Start
Zurich Flights in May

BERN, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—China's state airline, the Civil Aviation Administration of China, will begin flights to Switzerland in May following discussions here with Swiss aviation authorities, the Federal Air Office said.

The Chinese airline will fly between Peking and Zurich with stops at Trumchi, capital of China's Sinkiang Province, and Beigade. Swissair has been operating once-a-week flights from Zurich to Peking since April, 1975.

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PARTING GLANCE—Vladimir Souvorov, second secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, being escorted by police for his return to the Soviet Union. He is one of 13 Russians who have been barred from the country for security infiltration plot.

Recruited as Double Agent

Communist Envoy Said Used as Canada Spy

OTTAWA, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—Two newspapers reported yesterday that the Canadian security services had recruited a Communist diplomat as a double agent.

The Edmonton Journal, which broke the news of last week's spy scandal that led to the expulsion or blacklisting of 13 Soviet personnel, said that the unidentified diplomat was either Russian or from another Eastern-bloc nation.

Senate Confirms
Webster for Term
As FBI Director

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UPI).—The Senate has confirmed U.S. Appeals Court Judge William Webster, 53, as director of the FBI for a term of 10 years.

At the same time, the Senate approved the appointment of Frank Carucci as deputy head of the CIA. Both nominations cleared the Senate by voice vote without dissent. Only a few senators were present.

Mr. Webster was nominated to head the FBI after President Carter's first choice, U.S. District Court Judge Frank Johnson of Alabama, withdrew from the appointment because of ill health. Mr. Webster replaces Clarence Kelley, a career police officer, who will step down Feb. 15.

Mr. Carucci, former U.S. ambassador to Portugal, was named as the CIA's No. 2 man. He will be second in command to CIA director Adm. Stansfield Turner.

Gaullist Leader
Says Left Would
Paralyze France

PARIS, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—Gaullist party leader Jacques Chirac warned his followers yesterday that dire events would follow a leftist victory in the general elections next month. The first round of the two-stage election is scheduled for March 12.

Addressing a large Gaullist rally in Paris, Mr. Chirac said, "The Communist party has the means to paralyze you and to paralyze France."

The meeting was held after the latest opinion poll published in the magazine Le Point, showed the leftist opposition—made up of Socialists, Communists and Leftist Radicals—ahead with 52 per cent of the votes and the government coalition, which includes Gaullists, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's Republicans and Centrists, trailing with 44 per cent. Two per cent of those polled favored ecology candidates, and 2 per cent was polled by various other parties.

According to this poll, the left will win a 33-seat majority in the National Assembly if the parties agree to back each other's best-placed candidates in the second-round ballots. If no such agreement is reached and the Communists have refused to commit themselves to one—the poll says that the government parties will have a majority of 283 seats.

Rock-Hurling Youths
Attack Mrs. Gandhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12 (UPI).—Youths threw rocks at former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today as she addressed a local election campaign rally in eastern India, the national news agency Samachar reported.

The rocks narrowly missed Mrs. Gandhi, but an aide was slightly injured when one hit his arm, the report said. Security men assigned to Mrs. Gandhi by the government protected her with pillows during the 15-minute speech from a raised platform.

WOMAN AND GRANDSON
Die in Belfast Fire

BELFAST, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—A 70-year-old woman and her 10-year-old grandson were killed yesterday when their home was hit by a bomb explosion.

Police found the remains of a firebomb in the debris but could offer no motive for the explosion. They said that no one in the household was connected with security forces or other paramilitary groups in the British province.

In Oregon, Students Eschew Pot,
Choose Chaws, but Need Spittoons

BEND, Oregon, Feb. 12 (AP).—Some school officials may worry about students smoking cigarettes or marijuana, but in the middle country here they have a different kind of problem—chewing tobacco.

School officials complain that grade-school tobacco users are defacing school property by depositing chewed tobacco in drinking fountains, in hallway floors and on bathroom walls.

"It's a filthy habit," says teacher William Bean of the Paulina Elementary School near here. "But at least 25 per cent of all the boys in the school chew tobacco. We find the evidence in the bathrooms."

Lowell Pearce, principal at Bend High School, blamed the children's elders. "These kids often grow up on farms and ranches where the parents chew," Mr. Pearce said. "They are outdoors people, and it's a way of life. But in a society of 2,000 people, we have to get along with each other. We just provide spittoons."

Some officials say the children are trying to imitate adults, but Nick Johnson, a Bend High sophomore, says he chews for another reason. "It helped me quit smoking," he says. "I'll probably quit chewing, though, because it's pretty ratty stuff."

Aide Eisenstat Is Installing It

Carter Revamping Process of Domestic Policymaking

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP).—During the transition period in December, 1976, a senior member of President Ford's White House staff was asked his impression of the members of President-elect Jimmy Carter's crew with whom he had been meeting.

"They're very smart," he said, "but very naive."

Pressed for examples, he named one of the President-elect's top assistants and said, "That fellow has one of the best minds I've ever met. But he really believes that when he gets here, the people in the departments will be working for him."

"That fellow," Stuart Eizenstat, the assistant to the President for domestic affairs, now is quietly putting into place a system designed to see that the President's goals are reflected in the policy proposals coming from the people in the departments.

Mr. Eizenstat's new domestic-policy process is aimed at increasing the President's ability to oversee and control every step in framing major domestic programs.

Not the Purpose It also may strengthen the power of the White House staff to second-guess the departments and agencies, but everyone involved says that is not its purpose.

The new technique has been borrowed from the National Security Council machinery developed in the 1960s and 1970s by such long-tenured presidential assistants as McGeorge Bundy, Walt Rostow and Henry Kissinger.

Again, everyone insists it will not push the domestic departments as far from the policy-making controls as some State Department officials felt they were pushed by Mr. Bundy, Mr. Rostow and Mr. Kissinger.

The new process was recommended last July as part of the Executive Office reorganization plan. It reflected the judgment of Mr. Carter's reorganization team and senior White House aides that domestic policy-making in the frantic first months of the administration was far from the model of efficiency that it could be.

Keep Ideas Mr. Carter had entered office committed to the idea of Cabinet government—an ideal he and his aides insist remains intact. But the early energy and economic stimulus programs were put together in a hasty, patched-together process that no one wanted to see continue.

So Mr. Carter announced on July 15 that he was going to "institute for domestic and economic issues a system similar to the presidential review memorandum process currently used for national security issues."

At the same time, Mr. Eizenstat was given "clear responsibility for managing the way in which domestic and economic policy issues are prepared for presidential decision."

It has taken seven ramblings for applied, but in the last few weeks, several issues have been ticketed for handling by the new system.

See, Scope Among them are the size and scope of benefits for Vietnam veterans, the laws affecting the mining of non-fuel minerals and the protection of privacy in this country.

Soon to be launched, under the new process, are studies of ocean policy and arts and cultural policy, Mr. Eizenstat said.

The largest and most ambitious project being tackled with the new technique is the development

of a national health insurance plan. It is that project which has stirred talk of a White House power play at the expense of departments and agencies.

The Washington Report on Medicine and Health, a newsletter, reported recently that "in effect, it takes the ball out of the hands of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare."

That memo is initiated by the President—giving him an early voice in the decision-making.

It sets out the questions to be answered, the agencies involved, and the timetable they must try to meet. One agency—HEW, in the case of the national health insurance study—is designated as the "lead agency," and it provides most of the staff work.

The process continues, with the lead agency official the chairman of the meetings, and other officials supplying material and recommendations according to the prescribed work plan. The final product is a "decision memorandum" for the President, outlining his options and the case for the various decisions.

San Francisco, Feb. 12 (AP).—After a 10-year battle, victory appears near for environmentalists who want to exile loggers from a 48,000-acre area of redwoods and save some of the tallest trees in the world.

A bill to buy the privately owned property and put it in Redwood National Park passed the House last week by a vote of 328-60. A Senate version of the bill passed, 74-20.

"This is a great day for the redwoods," said Mike McCloskey, executive director of the Sierra Club. His group led the effort to save the trees. Timbermen opposed the bill.

Loggers say park expansion would cost them jobs. They also claim expansion is unnecessary because they replant harvested forests.

Rep. Phillip Burton, D-Calif., said both bills now move to a joint committee to try to resolve differences between the separate versions.

James Conant, Educator, Scientist

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (NYT).—James Bryant Conant, 84, the distinguished scientist, educator and diplomat who served as president of Harvard University from 1933 to 1953, died yesterday after a long illness.

Shortly after his inauguration in 1933 as Harvard University's 23d president, Mr. Conant told a dinner gathering at the Harvard Club of New York that "the situation in which I find myself" recalls an experience of Sir William Osler, the physician, while touring in Canada. It was spring. The roads were very muddy. Sir William came to a signpost which read, "Choose your rut now; you will be in it for 35 miles."

Mr. Conant led Harvard for 20 years, but the lean, self-effacing 5'-8" footer was never in a rut, then or after. He left a brilliant career in chemistry to accept the university's presidency and his resignation in 1953 at the age of 60 marked only the beginning of distinguished roles as diplomat and "almost single-handed reformer" of and retoolmaster to U.S. public education.

As a prelude to his diplomatic service, Mr. Conant had served in World War I as a scientific adviser to the government on the "atomic bomb project" and was one of those involved in the selection of the target in Japan for the first bomb, which was dropped over Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945.

Social Dynamite Mr. Conant, who spent the major part of his life in the leadership of higher education, perhaps will be best remembered in popular lore as the man who warned of the "social dynamite" accumulating in the cities and who tried to chart a course of improvement for the nation's elementary and secondary schools.

Mr. Conant was born in Dorchester, Mass., on March 28, 1893. His father, James Scott Conant, was a photographer who had fought in both the Army and Navy during the Civil War. His mother, Jennett Orr Bryant Conant, was a daughter of Seth Bryant, an ardent promoter of William Jennings Bryan.

Young Conant went to the Roxbury Latin School, although it required his mother's strong-willed intervention to gain him entry after he had failed the spelling examination given to candidates for admission.

Despite this difficulty in spelling, which he later said he never overcame, the youth was a bright student who soon demonstrated a flair for chemistry. At home, he anticipated consumer research groups by making analyses of his mother's groceries to show that she was paying too much for the family food. His mother remarked afterward, "Bryant has a formula for everything. He will be a success."

The young man entered Harvard in 1910, completed the four-year course in three years and was graduated with a B.A. degree and a Phi Beta Kappa key.

After a short time at the Midvale Steel Co. laboratories in Philadelphia, he went back to Harvard and received his Ph.D.



Dr. James B. Conant

degree in 1916. During World War I, Mr. Conant first engaged in research in Washington on Lewisite, a poison gas. In August, 1918, he was commissioned a major in the Chemical Warfare Service and sent to Cleveland, where he helped plan a war gas production unit in a converted automobile factory.

After the war, Mr. Conant returned to Harvard as assistant professor of chemistry. In 1929, he was elected Sheldon Emery professor of organic chemistry, in 1931, he became chairman of the Chemistry Department, which he ran with exemplary efficiency.

In those dozen years, Mr. Conant became highly respected among scientists for his work on the nature of chlorophyll, the green substance in plants, and hemoglobin, contained in the red corpuscles in blood. He was seen as a possible Nobel Prize-winner.

On Nov. 21, 1933, Harvard was surprised by the announcement that A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university since 1909, was stepping down from his post. The Harvard Corp. screened many candidates for the position.

Mr. Conant was confirmed high commissioner by the Senate on Feb. 6, 1933.

He became ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany when sovereignty was restored May, 1933. He submitted his resignation in January, 1937, as on Feb. 19 the took a train of Bonn's Miehlem railroad station, on his way home and fame in a fourth career.

Many months before leaving Germany, Mr. Conant had proposed to the Carnegie Corp. New York that he examine problems facing the American high school. And with a \$250,000 Carnegie grant in hand, he was absorbed in the two-year study days after his return to U.S. States.

—M.A. FARBER.

Harry Martinson Dies at 73;
Writer Won '74 Nobel Prize

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP).—Harry E. Martinson, 73, Swedish author and poet who was co-reipient of the Nobel Prize for literature in 1974, died yesterday in Stockholm after a long illness.

Both he and the late Eyvind Johnson, who shared the prize with him, were virtually unknown outside of their homeland at the time of their selection for the prestigious award.

Announcement of their winning prompted protests and criticism since the two had only limited international reputations.

At the time, Mr. Martinson explored the criticism and said that he was sad because of all the misunderstandings. Part of the reason that the fame of the two authors was limited to Sweden, he suggested, was the quality of the "best translate people who know how to translate from a big language to English to a small one like Swedish" and vice-versa.

There was further criticism because both men were members of the Royal Swedish Academy of Letters, which selects winners.

Mr. Martinson was chosen "writings that catch the drops and reflect the cosmos." Born in Jamskog, Sweden, he was orphaned as a child and away to sea at the age of 14. He exploits as a stoker, ship's cook and beggar in the world's harbors formed the background for his early writings.

In 1974, his four books available in English were "Cape Farwell," "Flowering Nettles," "The Road" and "Aniara." The book known as the long narrative poem "Aniara," a tale of a glass spaceship cruising into the void examining in allegory man's journey through time.

An opera written in 1959 to Swedish composer Karl-Birger Blomdahl, and based on "Aniara," was performed in Montreal at Expo'76.

Mr. Martinson and Mr. John Sore were Sweden's fifth and sixth Nobel literature winners since the prize was first awarded in 1901. Mr. Johnson died in Stockholm in 1976.

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TOP DOG—Champion Harrow Hill Huntsman, a tan-and-white wire-haired fox terrier known informally as Ted, shows off trophy after he was declared supreme champion at the Crufts dog show in London Saturday. With him is his owner, Evelyn Howles, of Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex. The victory is worth more than \$75,000 in stud fees and endorsements. There were more than 10,000 entries.

12 Commonwealth Leaders Unhurt

Sydney Blast Kills 2 at Regional Talks Site

SYDNEY, Feb. 13 (Monday) AP.—A bomb blast early today killed two leaders of 12 Asian and Pacific Commonwealth regional talks, and injured six others.

Police Superintendent Reginald Douglas said at a news conference that the Criminal Investigation Bureau received an anonymous telephone call warning of the bomb about two minutes before it exploded.

He added that the bomb had been planted in a garbage can outside the hotel entrance. City garbage collectors emptied the can into a truck. Police said that they were not sure whether the bomb was triggered by a timer or was detonated as it was compacted along with the garbage.

Two sanitation workers were killed instantly. The injured included four policemen, a taxi driver and an unidentified woman. Authorities said that they were cut down by steel and glass sent flying by the blast.

An army bomb disposal team was called in to search the area for additional explosives but none was found.

The Prime Ministers of Australia, India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Singapore, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua-New Guinea, Western Samoa, Bangladesh, Tonga and the President of Nauru were scheduled to open their conference this morning. Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser issued a statement saying that the meeting would open as scheduled.

The Japanese see U.S. withdrawal as disturbing the delicate military balance in the Pacific. The Japanese view, which is shared by Peking, has been that U.S. ground forces would be involved immediately in any North Korean attack because of their proximity to the frontier. This involvement was seen as a strong deterrent to any North Korean aggression supported by the Soviet Union.

Assurances such as those of Gen. Vessey that the U.S. Air Force in South Korea "will be strengthened" and that the Navy "will remain" apparently have not quieted the fears of the South Koreans, Chinese or Japanese.

Peasants Force China Chiefs To Listen to Local Demands

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Feb. 13 (UPI)—The new Communist official in the little county of eastern Kwangtung thought that a troublesome village needed a demonstration of party authority. He confiscated the profitable village fish ponds and bamboo groves and deposed the village elder who had been production chief.

Now it was the peasants' turn to teach someone a lesson. Before relinquishing rights to the ponds, they netted all the fish and ate them. And they refused to obey the new production leader, not a member of the dominant village family like his predecessor, and at the annual village election they gave the old chief the most votes—an open act of defiance.

After 29 years of power, China's Communist party looks from the outside to be as powerful and authoritarian as any government in the world. But interviews with refugees here and with foreign scholars and a few candid articles in the Chinese press indicate that, in the villages where decisions directly affect people's lives, the party is not supreme.

Reluctant Compromises In part because of party rhetoric about the will of the masses and government by persuasion, local officials have reluctantly compromised even on issues that their superiors in Peking have said were vital. As Peking is again pushing rapid changes in policy, the drag of 800 million persons taking their time has introduced considerable friction.

In the Kwangtung village, according to a refugee who emigrated here, the peasants eventually got back their fish ponds, bamboo groves and production chief.

The new party official was dismissed by superiors who were annoyed at all the fuss, and a former party chief, a victim of an earlier purge, returned to try to restore the informal agreements and comfortable shortcuts

that make a peasant's life more acceptable and his feelings about the party more benign.

An emigrant who once worked in Tientsin recalled what happened when his political discussion group, a required part of Chinese life, met during the 1976 campaign to criticize Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. The pragmatic, energetic Mr. Teng, although temporarily in political limbo, was popular with the group. When the group leader asked for comments on Mr. Teng, "none of us said a word. He tried a couple more times, then gave up," the emigrant said. "I'm sure he made up something for his report to his superiors. He had to protect himself, and anyway I think he probably agreed with us."

Violations Ignored Since party policy changes so often, officials frequently ignore violations until the policy is retracted.

"In recent years, I pay my party membership dues but keep

what I have to say in my heart," a man wrote anonymously to the People's Daily, China's main newspaper.

Now, party leaders in Peking are applauding those who dragged their feet when the disgraced, dogmatist Gang of Four, led by Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching was in power. But they seem amazed that local officials supervising peasants and workers are not quicker in executing the policy changes of the new Peking leadership's local cadres.

"They busy themselves in routine work all day long," said a broadcast from Human, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's political base. Peking wants local leaders to discipline swiftly any who might have followed Gang of Four policy and tighten some lax accounting procedures that have probably provided peasants with extra income.

John Burns, a Hong Kong University tutor, has studied local peasant demands made on the party, such as village elections or

passive resistance. A refugee told him of the reaction of three villages to an announcement that a road would be built through some of their farmland. "They refused to send labor to build the road and withheld cooking oil and other stuff needed by cadres at the brigade level," Mr. Burns said.

The brigade party leaders did nothing about it for a year; then they worked out a compromise. The other seven villages—or production teams as they are called—making up that brigade, sent labor crews to open new farmland to compensate the three villages for what they would lose because of the road. Everything settled back to normal.

In the present campaign to punish those allied with the Gang of Four, or responsible for any of the economic disruption of the last few years, the pressure to compromise has become unmistakable.

At the beginning of the campaign, party bulletins said that

all wrongdoers had to be punished.

Now, an official broadcast from Hupei Province praises a commune for distinguishing between "those which have carried out ordinary sabotage and those who have done serious sabotage."

Chinese leaders like Mao argued that the Russians created more enemies than friends for the party with their heavy-handed purges. The disastrous results of the Cultural Revolution purges of the late 1960s apparently convinced Mr. Hua and other Peking leaders that it was better to move cautiously and avoid exacerbating old feuds.

Appeals in Press

But Peking still wants its orders obeyed, and disloyal persons re-educated or removed. They use a method that in a U.S. context might be called jawboning—sharply worded appeals in the press.

"Some people of the few units which have done a poor job of conducting the movement are factious," said a recent broadcast from the troublesome province of Anhwei. "They are engaging in feuds and are fighting for high position. They are competing with each other for power and victory. Some people feel gloomy, fear the wolf in front and the tiger behind. They are soft-headed and dare not act and leave ground for retreat. They dare not boldly mobilize the masses. Thus the movement there is in a lukewarm state."

As long as the Chinese are confident that the authorities will not be too harsh and will take the slightest excuse to look the other way, they have some freedom of movement. A westerner in Peking overheard a militia officer challenge a youth putting up a wall-poster that criticized his factory's management. "Do you have proper authorization?" the militiaman asked. "Yes," the youth said, and his challenger immediately relaxed. "Well, then, that's all right," he said, and went his way.

Congress Urged Not to Link U.S. Pullout to Korea Scandal

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (NYT)—A Senate Foreign Relations committee report urges Congress to avoid linking the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from South Korea to the investigation of the scandal involving the report said that the United States must proceed cautiously with its pullout plans over the next four to five years, and that the "current imbalance between North and South Korean forces" warrants close attention.

"To assure Congress that withdrawal can proceed with minimum risk, legislation should be submitted regulating detailed residential report prior to each withdrawal phase," said the document, a joint report by Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, and the late Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn. The residential review would assess the Korean military balance and the impact of the U.S. withdrawal on the South Korean forces.

Political-Military Needs Most significantly, the report said that the Senate should base decisions involving the withdrawal on the political-military needs of the area and avoid linking it to the bribery scandal.

"Long-term U.S. political align-

ments in the whole East Asian region must not be jeopardized by the short-term objectives of the scandal investigation," the report said.

In recent months, members of Congress have made it clear that the plans to withdraw ground forces, fulfilling a campaign pledge by President Carter, could be upset by the scandal.

Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., who is chairman of the International Relations Committee, has said that the House would not even consider President Carter's request to transfer \$800 million worth of weapons to South Korea because of Seoul's refusal to cooperate with House investigations. The Senate majority leader, Robert Byrd, has also said that Seoul is risking the loss of aid.

Aid Crucial Without congressional approval of the \$2 billion aid package, which includes \$800 million in used equipment, the withdrawal of more than 30,000 troops is questionable. The administration has indicated that aid is crucial to South Korea if the Americans leave.

The 85-page report also discussed human rights. It noted that, although South Korea "does have major human-rights problems, these problems should be put into perspective."

By contrast with South Korea, North Korea's human-rights situation is "abysmal," the report said. "There is no real comparison between conditions in these two countries."

On the strength of North Korea forces, the report said, "The military balance between the North and South Korean forces has shifted from rough parity in 1970 to a definite advantage for the North in 1977. Removal of U.S. ground forces will weaken deterrence and, to some degree, increase the threat of war. But, with adequate assistance and time, the U.S. Second Division's defense function can be replaced by ROK (Republic of Korea) forces."

Cypriot Freighter Seized by Turks

ATHENS, Feb. 12 (Reuters)—A Turkish cargo ship towed a burning Cypriot freighter into a Turkish port yesterday after cutting the tow rope of a Greek vessel trying to take it to Greece, a Greek Merchant Marine spokesman said.

The 1,200-ton freighter Glory II sent out a distress message at dawn yesterday while sailing about six miles off the Greek island of Kastellorizon, near the Turkish coast, the spokesman said. "The ship reported a fire and its 14-member crew—five Greeks and nine foreigners—abandoned ship," he added.

He added that the Greek ship Naxos had attached a line to the Glory II and was trying to tow it to a Greek port when the Turkish cargo Kosova cut the line and replaced it with its own tow rope. "The Turkish captain he said that he had orders from Ankara to tow the ship to Turkey because it was inside Turkish territorial waters, the spokesman said.

Arms Budget Raised 12.4% By Japanese

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (NYT)—Japan's defense budget for the fiscal year beginning April 1 will increase by 12.4 per cent to \$87.5 billion, with more than \$2 billion going for new aircraft, ships and weapons systems.

U.S. officials said that the increase reflects to some degree Japan's uneasiness over the phased withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from South Korea.

Gen. John Vessey Jr., the U.S. commander in South Korea, recently told the Korea Herald of Seoul that the United States would retain "the capability to reintroduce ground combat forces" in the event of war.

Delicate Military Balance

The Japanese see U.S. withdrawal as disturbing the delicate military balance in the Pacific. The Japanese view, which is shared by Peking, has been that U.S. ground forces would be involved immediately in any North Korean attack because of their proximity to the frontier. This involvement was seen as a strong deterrent to any North Korean aggression supported by the Soviet Union.

Assurances such as those of Gen. Vessey that the U.S. Air Force in South Korea "will be strengthened" and that the Navy "will remain" apparently have not quieted the fears of the South Koreans, Chinese or Japanese.

The Japanese are concerned, a source said, over Soviet expansion into South Korea in the event of war. This would increase the threat to Japan's maritime lifelines, including the oil traffic from the Middle East and Indonesia that fuels Japanese industry.

A large slice of the new Japanese defense budget, which still represents less than 1 per cent of the gross national product, compared with 6 per cent for the United States in 1976, will be spent on weapons systems that will improve its defenses against sea and air attacks.

Clash at W. German Rally

GOETTINGEN, West Germany, Feb. 12 (UPI)—About 300 persons, shouting "Nazis out" and "down with fascism," clashed yesterday with members of the ultra-rightist National Democratic party at a party rally. Police said several persons on both sides were injured.

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Hanoi Sets Fee For Overflights by ICAO Airlines

BANGKOK, Feb. 12 (UPI)—Hanoi will permit U.S. and South Korean airlines to fly over Vietnam, but Pan American World Airways and Korean Airlines will must clear a law by their respective governments barring such flights, diplomats said today.

At international talks last week in Vientiane, Laos, a Vietnamese proviso stipulated that overflights could be made providing airlines pay up to \$500 for each round trip between Bangkok and Hanoi.

However, U.S. and South Korean law currently prohibits payment to the Vietnamese government for any reason by citizens or companies based in the United States or Korea.

Vietnam said that it would allow airlines of any nation belonging to the United Nations International Civil Aviation Organization to fly over its territory or fees ranging up to \$250 for each flight by a Boeing 77.

Flying over Vietnam, rather than around it, on this route would cut flight time by about 30 minutes and lead to considerable savings in fuel.

Cosmonauts Set Space Record

MOSCOW, Feb. 12 (Reuters)—Two cosmonauts set a Soviet space-endurance record yesterday by staying in their orbiting space station more than 73 days.

Yuri Romanenko and Georgy Brezhnev broke the record held by Salyut-6, Moscow radio said. They must stay in space three more weeks to break the 84-day world record set by a U.S. Skylab crew four years ago.

Selling Jets to Egypt

Sophisticated arms often symbolize modernity. A developing country mired in economic and social problems can still evoke a moment of national pride and a sense of progress with a fly-over by a squadron of jet fighters. Arms are also symbols of gratitude and confidence. What better way than by bringing home an American commitment to sell him jets can President Sadat show the Egyptian people that, despite the absence of evident progress in bridging the gap with Israel, he and his people have a friend in Washington?

Although Sadat hinted during his recent visit that he would ask for the same late-model aircraft the United States is supplying to Israel—F-15s and F-16s—he is surely too much of a political realist to lodge such a request formally. But he still has on the table from last spring a serious request for F-5s—lightweight, inexpensive, easily maintained, highly maneuverable interceptors whose short range and limited carrying ability make them ineffective in ground-attack missions. Sadat wants F-5s, he says, to deter air attacks from Libya (the two nations fought a short, sharp war last July) and to protect his ally, President Numeiri of the Sudan, against either Libyan or Soviet-supported Ethiopian incursions.

On strictly military grounds, Sadat's request makes sense. Egypt's force of aircraft, supplied by the Soviet Union in the salad days of the Moscow-Cairo relationship, is now wilting. F-5s would be no match for Israel's first-line aircraft, and thus would not seriously affect the balance of power across the Middle East's most dangerous fault line. But they would be effective in the contingencies Sadat has in mind.

There are political reasons, as well, for the administration to meet Sadat's request—although not at the level of 300 aircraft he indicated. The Egyptian President has taken real risks for peace. In doing so he has isolated himself from most of the rest of the Arab world and has made Egypt highly dependent upon the United States.

Perhaps he overestimates the danger facing Egypt and the Sudan from Libya and

elsewhere, and it is undoubtedly deplorable that sleek jet fighters are such potent symbols in Egypt's complex internal politics. But there is no denying the existence of both the threats and the symbols, nor the desirability of America giving Sadat some tangible expression of sympathy and support.

If the administration does decide to honor Sadat's request, it should be careful not to suggest that it wishes Egypt to play a gendarme's role in its part of Africa. The entire continent is undergoing profound change. Remnants of colonial rule are crumbling. Some makeshift, multiracial states are showing signs of disintegration. Sharp ideological differences persist among adjacent states. And there is a danger that Washington, perhaps swayed by nervous friends, will exaggerate the present scope and future danger of Soviet penetration.

The greatest contribution to peace and security Sadat can make would not be to put down rebellions in neighboring states but to put Egypt decisively on the road to economic growth and redistribution of wealth. The sincerity of his sympathy for Egypt's poor masses is apparent. He also knows that much of the several billion dollars in aid he has received in recent years from a Saudi-led consortium of Arab states has been spent unproductively, mostly on Egypt's massive debt. Now those donors are placing more strings on their support, hoping to assure that it goes to build up Egypt's decaying infrastructure. The United States—which contributes nearly \$1 billion in economic aid annually—and other non-Arab donors are doing the same. (Money for the F-5s would also come from Saudi Arabia, but apparently it would not diminish the Saudi contribution for Egyptian development.) If this aid is to make a real difference, Sadat must be much tougher than he has been with Egypt's swollen, inefficient bureaucracy and with its affluent private interests. That is a campaign even more than his journey to Jerusalem, to tax his courage and political skill.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Beyond Settlements Issue

The squabble over whether Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his government did or did not assure President Carter that Israel would establish no new settlements and expand no old ones in the occupied territories is corrosive and distracting and badly needs to be set aside. We are prepared to accept that, on both sides, words were spoken and heard selectively without there being any intent to mislead. The United States and Israel cannot afford to let a mutual misunderstanding disrupt what ought to be a cooperative and trusting approach to Mideast negotiations.

But Israelis should not kid themselves about the substance of the dispute. Earlier the Carter administration may not have fully understood the determination or the blindness or the weakness, whatever it was, that led Mr. Begin down the new-settlements track. Now it does. Even Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan now acknowledges, as four successive American administrations have insisted, that the settlements may be illegal. If the settlements are not also obstacles to peace—and President Carter has repeatedly claimed they are—then it is up to Israel to prove so. Fortunately, there are tentative glimmers from Mr. Begin that, at least in respect to the Sinai, he is beginning to understand that the settlements can't remain without end.

No one expects Israel at once to disband the old settlements, in their various locations. But the right of Israeli settlements that Mr. Begin claims in "Judea" and "Samaria" cannot be asserted as though Arabs had no say in it; this question should be out on the table. Creating new settlements now, in the West Bank or elsewhere, is reckless and wrong; an embarrassment to Israel's warmest supporters, a provocation to Arabs, a signal

to the United States that Israel is not sincere about peace. At least as long as negotiations are on, Israel's policy, whether stated or tacit, should be: no new settlements or expansions of settlements. Period.

The Israelis are in a funk over President Anwar Sadat's visit to Washington. They don't see or won't, that it was their own aberration that provided the Egyptian leader with his main opportunity to come on as, in Mr. Carter's farewell words to him, "the world's foremost peacemaker." They are now heaping up every real and imagined expression of American partiality for Egypt and coming to the embattled conclusion that they must instantly launch a diplomatic and public-relations counteroffensive. Already a struggle is being organized against the prospective sale of F-5Es to Egypt, though everyone knows that a deal of certain dimensions is a sure thing and, from Israel's standpoint, not really a bad thing, either.

In fact, the real need is not for a propaganda blitz but for a spell of serious negotiation. The immediate focus must be on the American effort to win agreement on a set of "principles" that could lead to a resumption of Egyptian-Israeli political talks. This will require some difficult rethinking by Israel, but there is a promising reward: the prospect of drawing Jordan and Palestinian moderates into the talks and of thereby making it possible for Egypt to go ahead and write a peace treaty with Israel. The opening offer Israel has made on a Sinai withdrawal and Palestinian "self-rule" could then receive the appreciation it deserves and could become a basis for further negotiations. We cannot believe Israelis would put all this in jeopardy for the sake of a handful of settlements.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Europe's Difficult Member

The rows over fishing and the "green pound" seem to have been last straws that have broken the patience of our fellow members, already strained by our inability to meet the agreed deadline for European elections.

The basic trouble is the political atmosphere in this country. Pro-Europeans still feel on the defensive. They know that large sections of public opinion are hostile, skeptical or merely indifferent to Europe.

They know that British actions in Brussels must often be justified in Parliament not by whether they promote European interests but by whether they defend British interests against the threatening incursions of the Europeans.

Decisions must therefore be justified in more nationalistic terms than in West Germany, for instance, where it is still regarded as virtuous to promote the health and development of the Community, provided West German interests receive due regard.

—The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 13, 1903

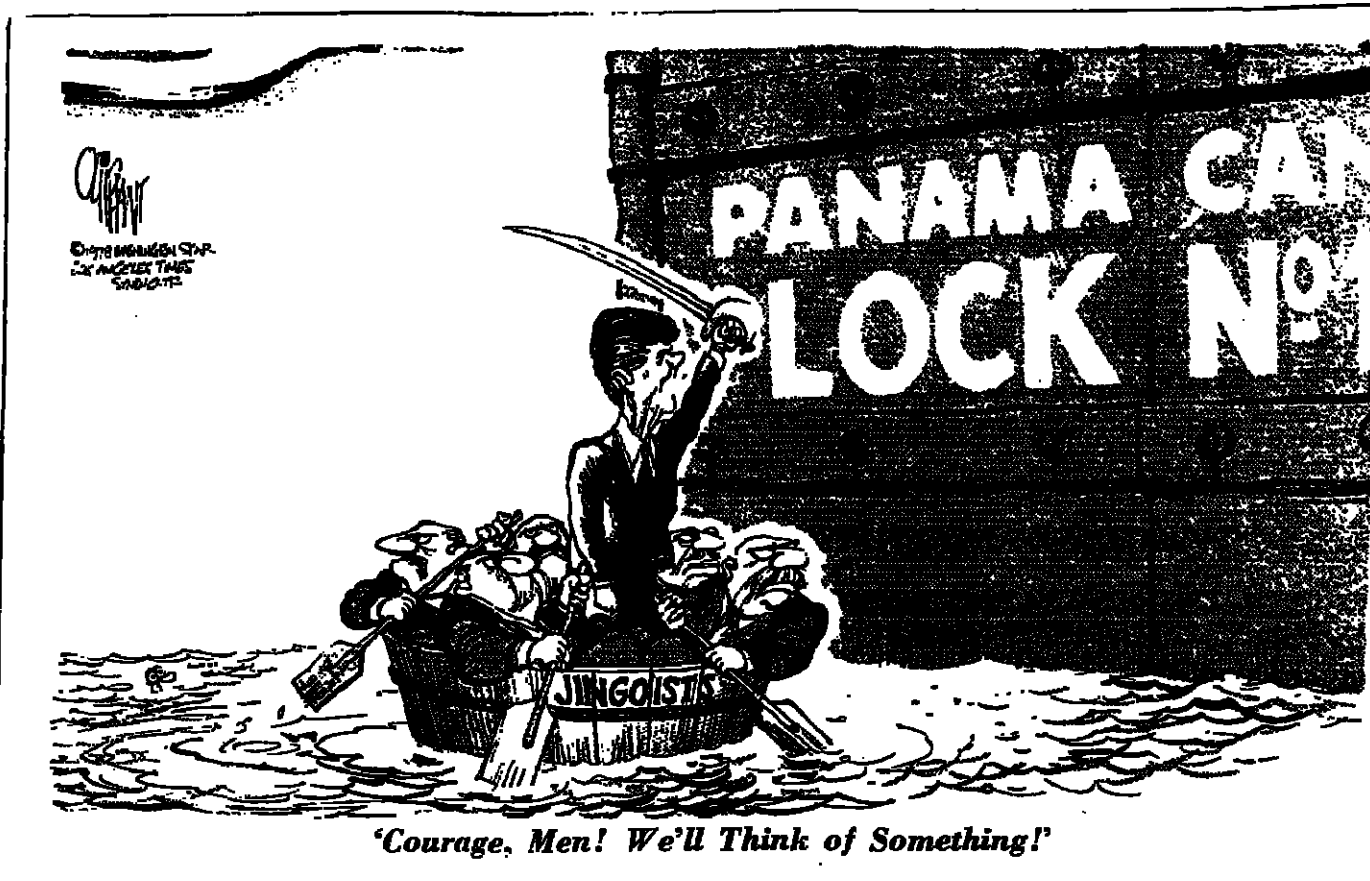
PARIS—The Paris Stenographic Society invites shorthand writers to attend the weekly speed practices that are held to prepare for the examination to be held later on by the British Chamber of Commerce. A demonstration with the Lefebvre shorthand-writing machine will be given in French by the inventor at the Young Men's Christian Association, 160 rue Montmartre, the first Wednesday in March.

Fifty Years Ago

February 13, 1923

PARIS—An account concerning the use of yolks and the whites of eggs by the establishment Berthia M. Hammond Ltd. of London, which appeared in the New York Herald recently, was wrongly stated. In the article the component parts of the egg were reversed in their uses. It is the yolks of the eggs which are used by the firm in treating the hair, while the whites are used for the cakes.

Symptomatic of political think-



'Courage, Men! We'll Think of Something!'

A Frenchman Goes Back to France

By Adalbert de Segonzac

PARIS—I recently returned to France after more than two decades in the United States, and, to put it mildly, I am suffering from cultural shock. The problem of readjustment to my native land is more difficult than I had expected it would be.

Compared to when I left, people here seem to me to be less open and friendly, more temperamental and disgruntled. They are full of energy and talent that often appears to be badly misdirected.

As a returning Frenchman, whose nationalistic sentiment has been nurtured by many years abroad, I can take pride in the remarkable economic progress that has taken place here within the past generation.

Once a rural economy, France is now a powerful industrial nation, stronger than Britain and second only to West Germany among the nations of Western Europe. The skyline of its big cities, ugly yet impressive, is testimony to the economic growth that has been achieved. Moreover, conditions for Frenchmen of every social class have improved considerably.

Everyone enjoys free education and medical care. Unemployment may be high at the moment, but jobless workers are relatively well protected by compensation. Frenchmen traditionally complain that they are broke, but their wealth is surprising.

A majority of the French own vacation homes of some kind. The number of automobiles, proportionate to the population, is nearly as large as it is in the United States. Though their quality seems to me to have declined, restaurants are jammed and at prices that would shatter Americans.

Expense

Nearly everything here, in fact, is more expensive than it is in the United States. Television sets are twice as much. So are cars, and gasoline costs three times more than in America. Believe it or not, we pay more for French wines here than we did in Washington.

But while life for most Frenchmen appears to me to be much better than I remember it having been before I went abroad, their gripes are more audible and pervasive than ever.

Businessmen, for example, contend that their profits are small because they are saddled with heavy social security burdens for their employees and cannot fire workers except under dire circumstances. They overlook the fact, however, that they are supported by government subsidies, especially in export industries, and benefit handsomely from selling their products in the European Common Market.

Workers also grumble that they are not paid as well as labor elsewhere in Europe, but they neglect to mention that they can rely on substantial help from various family, health and other allowances. They are worried by unemployment, but they will not perform menial jobs, which have to be handled by unskilled African, Arab and Asian imported for the purpose.

The political scene, in my estimation, contributes to the grumpiness and divisiveness of the French, and in this respect it is vastly different from the United States.

U.S. Approach

American approach politics with both idealism and pragmatism, the twin features of their Constitution. The French cynically seek to reinforce their preconceptions without reference to facts. As a result, the daily press here is fiercely partisan rather than investigative. Newspapers are filled with opinion, but rarely report political scandals. The Watergate revelations could not have happened in France.

Radio and television are different, though not much better. The three television channels, which transmit only at noon and in the evening, are owned by the government. Radio, partly private, is controlled by the government. Until a few years ago, critics of the government were barred from broadcasting. That policy has been eased, but the ruling political parties still get bigger and more sympathetic coverage.

ing here is the attitude of many French to former President Richard Nixon. They shrug off the fact that he violated the law, but see him instead as the victim of a vindictive press. Despite my experience in Washington during the Watergate scandal, I am constantly being told by my compatriots that Nixon was one of the great American Presidents. Once again, it is conviction rather than reality that counts here.

Add to all this my rediscovery of the amusing and contradictory aspects of daily life in Paris—elements that I probably failed to notice before I went abroad.

My years in America instilled in me a taste for organization, which seems to be lacking here. People seldom answer mail or telephone calls, and they frequently show up late for appointments, perhaps to establish their

superiority. Driving is a unique adventure. The French seem to turn into monsters behind the steering wheels of their cars, forgetting what little sense of civic responsibility they ever had. They ignore traffic lights, break speed limits and disregard pedestrians, who, it should be noted, are as undisciplined as motorists.

The safest and fastest way to travel here is by Metro, the Paris subway, which is clean, comfortable and silent. Metro stations are being beautified, and they have become improved as well by the presence of jazz and classical musicians, many of them American, who play for passengers in order to earn money.

The disorganization here is ironically aggravated by rules, regulations and bureaucratic red tape. Sending a letter abroad, for instance, requires a tedious visit

to the post office. Why, with the heritage of Cartesian logic behind us, should airmail postage to the United States be more expensive than to Canada?

At the risk of sounding nostalgic, I miss the warmth and comfort of my house in America, which would cost a fortune to duplicate here. I also miss the human rhythm of the United States, and I even miss the brutality, indifference and dynamism of New York City.

There are, on the other hand, the loveliness and sophistication of Paris. But I find, like General de Gaulle, that it is possible to love France and be dismayed by the French—and that may prove my attachment to my country.

Adalbert de Segonzac was formerly Washington correspondent for France-Soir, the Paris daily.

The Ticking A-Bomb

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Carter administration is working along very quietly these days on the creation of a new international political structure for the control and development of nuclear power and weapons.

For officials here have come reluctantly to the conclusion that present national and international regulations are inadequate to stop the spread of nuclear weapons to more nations and even to subnational or terrorist groups.

Accordingly, the administration has a six-point program to bring more order into its nuclear policies at home and abroad. This involves:

- New safeguards to encourage disclosure of developing nuclear programs. For example, a new bill, now in conference, would forbid U.S. nuclear assistance to any country that refused within 18 months to bring all its nuclear projects under international inspection.

- Restraints on the transfer of enrichment and reprocessing technology to countries that refused to abide by international inspection.

- Creation of incentives to avoid developing dangerous aspects of the fuel cycle—for example through the creation of an international nuclear fuel bank.

- Measures to protect the fuel cycle in the face of technological change.

- New regulations for supplier nations to consult with one another and agree on sanctions against any nation violating international safeguards.

- Finally, new regulations to make U.S. domestic policy on, for example, development of the fast-breeder reactor, consistent with its international policy.

All this will undoubtedly lead to considerable political controversy both at home and abroad. For example, Israel has applied

to the United States for a nuclear plant to purify sea water, but has consistently refused to inform Washington about whether it is developing nuclear weapons.

In the future, the Carter administration's policy will be: If no disclosure and international inspection, no nuclear assistance from the United States.

This sensitive, complicated and controversial problem is being studied by, among others, Ambassador Gerard Smith, who negotiated the first Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union. He is now Carter's special representative for nuclear nonproliferation matters and U.S. representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

Smith has been studying this problem for almost 27 years and has come to the conclusion that a major effort must now be made to bring the nuclear control question back to the top of the agenda of world affairs.

In a memorandum he has circulated within the administration, he expresses his anxiety that this problem may be drifting into silence, indifference or even despair.

"Sense of Alarm" he says in his memorandum, "a much heightened sense of alarm about the dangers of nuclear spread. World leaders should make that a constant theme. Widespread and long-lasting information programs are needed to dispel present apathy and ignorance."

"Equally important is the need to dispel a generally held feeling that the quest is hopeless. Some say the genie is out of the bottle. Some add the cross consideration that supplying countries might as well make as much money as they can out of

the traffic. But a good case," he concludes, "can be made for hope."

He notes that no country since 1964 has "admitted" having a nuclear weapons program, and that only one country has conducted an "allegedly peaceful" nuclear test explosion in the last 14 years. But he insists the world is again at one of those critical but silent periods where a "number of countries" are considering whether the "new risks and insecurities" lie on the side of producing their own nuclear weapons or relying on more effective international controls.

Smith is asking some tough questions and even proposing some "painful decisions."

Incentives

How to provide incentives for nations not to develop nuclear arsenals? Should the nuclear powers not give a clear commitment to the non-nuclear nations not to use nuclear weapons against them? Should the peaceful development of nuclear activities not be regulated by international treaty, with full participation of the non-nuclear states?

Specifically, could there be established, say, over a period of five years, an international authority with broad authority responsible for assuring that the peaceful uses of atomic energy were advanced while related nuclear materials were not used for military purposes?

Not Dogmatic

Smith is not being dogmatic about this, and is not suggesting nuclear disarmament or any wide-scale international ownership of dangerous nuclear facilities as proposed in the original "Baruch plan." He is, however, suggesting a move away from "what might presently be called nuclear monopolies to community control," and he is urging a worldwide debate on what could be the presiding issue of the age.

President Carter has talked about this issue on numerous occasions, but usually piecemeal. A special session of the UN, however, will be convened in May on the question, and that will give him the opportunity to bring this back to the consciousness of the world, as he did on the neglected issue of human rights.

The Canal:

Dotting

The I's

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Roscoe Drummond, the columnist, having listened to Ronald Reagan give the reasons for his opposition to the Panama Canal treaties, observes that his principal objection appears to be evaporating. Oh, one can continue objecting to any of the myriad terms of the treaties. Indeed, there is the master objection that we shouldn't revise the treaty at all.

But Gov. Reagan's position, like that of most conservatives, has tended to focus less on these crochets than on the main point: Is there an undisputed right by the United States to intervene to guarantee access to the canal; and is there an undisputed right by the United States to expeditious passage? Mr. Drummond, surveying the result of the Baker-Byrd mission to Panama, says that in his judgment all substantial doubt will have been removed by the time the treaties have come to a vote, and I think he is correct.

But a few points should be anticipated here.

There is a word in Latin America which is so freighted with historical odium that no country will permit its use except negatively. If you can imagine Congress passing a law saying that "no one shall be denied the use of public facilities not even if he is a nigger, a kike, or a Mick," you will begin to understand what it is for a Latin American country to sign a treaty that grants any other country "the right to intervene."

Intervention in Spanish means only one thing: the right of another country to interfere in the internal affairs of one's own country. Any treaty that granted the U.S. the right to "intervene" in Panama would be defeated at the polls approximately a hundred to one.

The distinction is easier to make schematically than empirically. Situation A: A foreign country seeking to sabotage the canal scuttles one of its merchant ships inside a lock. Response: The governments of Panama and the U.S. combine forces to clear out the derelict.

Situation B: Following a military coup, a less-fanatic government takes over in Panama and (for whatever reason) closes the canal. Response: The U.S., in the course of forcing the canal open, resists the government's closing it; battles the government. The just authority of the U.S. is clear both under the proposed treaties that give the United States the right to keep the canal open as under the old treaty. Because, you see, if situation B should happen, then Panama is not living up to the new treaties and the situation reverts immediately to the old treaty.

The situation is best understood by the analogy of Catholic doctrine and the ecumenical movement. The doctor is permitted to labor to save the life of the mother (the canal). If in order to do it the fetus is killed (the revolutionary government of Panama overthrown), then no moral law is broken. That would appear straightforward enough.

These are questions who say that unless the rights of the United States as given above, and as reiterated on October 14 in a joint declaration by Torrijos and Carter, are written into the treaty documents in such a way as to require recertification in a Panama plebiscite, we run a risk.

What risk? That a future Supreme Court of Panama will rule that these provisions were integral to the treaties, should not have been passed along as mere protocols. Our answer to that is that the language of the formal treaties itself certifies the same rights; that the protocols are mere redundancies; and that the chief of state of every country in the hemisphere has understood the treaties in the same way that we have understood them (yes: the chiefs of state are scheduled to confirm the protocols). What if the Supreme Court of Panama should then say: "We disagree, and we are sovereign."

But what if the Supreme Court of Panama should rule that the cow jumped over the moon? If the Supreme Court of Panama wants to legalize the treaties, sometime in the future, I should think the easiest line to take is that Torrijos was a dictator and that therefore no plebiscite taken under Torrijos can be held valid. Very well, what then? In that case, our Secretary of State would say: these treaties are null and void and the situation reverts to the status quo ante. That Supreme Court would have the shortest life in Panama history, and the shortest life for a government body in Panama's history is about as short as you can get. So let us get on with it.

Just is Life

Christian Democrats Launch New Strategy

Chileans Still Ponder Effects of Pinochet's Victory

By Karen DeYoung

NTIAGO, Feb. 12 (WP).—Six weeks after President Augusto Pinochet's strong victory in a national referendum on support for his rightist military regime, Chileans are still trying to figure out what it all means. It means that 12 million Chileans, all the control, risked their blood and lives by saying said an official of the banned Christian Democratic party. "It was a large, pro-government vote that is capable of being used."

Long Time
Because open political activity party propaganda are prohibited here, it is difficult to determine what influenced voters. But result of the vote seems to be a general agreement that Gen. Pinochet will be around for a long time to come. Light, left and center partisans are that Gen. Pinochet will try to consolidate his victory, probably by trying to seep himself, as President, from four-man junta of which he part. could he achieve, through situational amendment or simple decree, the total essence of what he now theoretically a Gen. Pinochet would have

the authority to hire and fire just about anyone he wants.

This would conceivably include even the other junta members, who are beginning to show signs of chafing under an increasingly cultish rule.

That being understood, along with the various interpretations of the referendum results, the opposition Christian Democrats said that they have begun a strategy to obtain what has always been their goal—a gradual, long-term transition from dictatorship to democracy.

The strategy, party leaders said, is threefold—to reinforce the infrastructure of Chile's political parties with a view toward building a solid alliance and encouraging party directors to "take every opportunity to persuade, to give testimony to the necessity for a return to democracy"; to pay special attention to the disillusioned within the military; and to present eventually a clear alliance plan for an alternative government.

This is basically the same plan that the Christian Democrats, the largest and certainly the most visible of Chile's banned parties, presented during an internal election more than a year ago. However, party leaders said the prospective alliance has now shifted to the left.

In a manifesto circulated here last year, now-party president Andres Belloso called for a vast movement to emerge over two years, including new conservative groups untainted by "complicity" in the abuses of the military government. He called on Christian Democrats to remain aloof to appeal from leftist parties to join a broad movement. Center-leftists within the party were a minority.

Now, a party leader said recently, the Christian Democrats



Gen. Augusto Pinochet, President of Chile.

realize that "most of the right has incorporated itself, encrusted itself, in the government. We now have to opt more for the center left than the center right." The Christian Democrats said that they are engaged in a dialogue with elements of the former Marxist Popular Unity government, a coalition of Communist and Socialist parties, the Social Democratic Radicals and other Marxist groups they helped oust in 1973.

But the Christian Democrats said that any alliance with the left must exclude what they describe as the rigidly Moscow-

dominated Communist party, although they said that, as Democrats, they would not outlaw the Communists and extremist elements dedicated to violence. "The left here is in the process of division between the extremists and the moderates," said an influential party member. "The extremists, the Communists, don't concern us. We have no interest in a dialogue with them."

But this country can only be democratic with a political alliance. It has to be larger than the Christian Democratic party," he said.

Whether that assessment of the

left is accurate is difficult to gauge, since the various segments of the Popular Unity coalition have gone into exile or underground.

Left Distrustful

The left, however, has a number of reasons to distrust the Christian Democrats.

The 1964-70 Christian Democratic presidency of Eduardo Frei was marked by agrarian reform and sweeping social and economic changes, and party support in a congressional runoff facilitated the 1970 election of Popular Unity candidate Salvador Allende.

By the time of the September, 1973, military coup, however, Christian Democrats had become unhappy with what they perceived as Mr. Allende's extremist policies and joined other opposition forces in bringing about his overthrow.

Although the Christian Democrats officially refused to participate in the Pinochet government, several prominent party members took jobs within the administration. Until last year, party strategy was marked by relatively passive subterfuge of the regime. The Christian Democrats were the only party not to be outlawed by the junta.

Then, last March, following the interim party elections, they too were banned and the government began to subject them to repression similar to that which the leftists had been suffering. Last month, 12 Christian Democratic leaders were arrested and sentenced to indefinite banishment in northern Chile.

At their roots, the Christian Democrats said, they and the leftists, who control most of Chile's labor unions have similar goals. "We agree that there should be pluralistic universities and free unions," said a party

source. "There are more accords than dissensions."

The leftist source responded that, while an alliance was conceivable, one hindrance may be that "the Christian Democrats want Socialism without Marxism. They refuse to understand that Marxism has existed for 50 years in Chile," and that communists among even the more moderate leftists to the goals of the Popular Unity coalition have deep historical and emotional roots.

Meanwhile, Christian Democratic party sources claimed progress in their goal of capitalizing on divisions within the military.

Since the referendum, the party official said, "there has been a fundamental increase in the fluidity of information flowing between the military and the opposition." Within an hour after a junta member had secretly protected Gen. Pinochet's call for the national vote, he said, a copy of the protest was on his desk.

When the heads of both the Chilean Air Force and Navy protested the referendum, he said, "the profound breach in the armed forces was manifested, held to the light, for the first time."

That internal dissatisfaction, he said, is now fermenting. According to his version, supported in part by the leaked junta protests, large segments of the armed forces object to "Pinochet's idea of making himself a personal dictator."

"They believe that he is the cause," not only of dissent within the military, but also of the international humiliation and isolation that Chile has suffered because of alleged human-rights abuses, he said.

"It is not lost on the military," the Christian Democrat added, "that no one will sell them arms, that they cannot get loans and have no international backing" in sovereignty disputes, such as the disagreement with Argentina over the Beagle Channel.

However, there is another, perhaps equally plausible, interpretation of events.

Gen. Pinochet's strong victory in the referendum, called over the objections of weak-kneed factions within the military, the pro-government source said, will bring many Pinochet supporters out in the open.

Both within and outside the government, this version goes, many Chileans who favored Gen. Pinochet's policies had held back total allegiance because they questioned whether the regime had popular support. Now, the source said, they are sure of it.

Quoting Mr. Ascarate as having said, "We Spanish Communists reject the concept of Marxism-Leninism and 'having long considered many aspects of Leninism to be obsolete, we do not regard Marxism as an absolute truth,' the magazine denounced him for 'outrage attacks against the socialist countries and, above all, against the Soviet Union.'" Last June, it also attacked the Spanish party leader, Santiago Carrillo, for a book criticizing Moscow for limiting human rights and falling to eradicate Stalinism.

But this week, New Times took the Western press, including The New York Times, to task for assuming that an attack on a Spanish party official was an attack on the Spanish party. It was directed only at Mr. Ascarate, the magazine said, adding, "The Soviet Communists held, and have always held, that the policy of every party is its own concern, and that no one is entitled to interfere in it."

The net result was a hard and soft line on autonomy for the Western European parties. This position probably reflects both the ambivalence of the Soviet leadership and its attempt to accomplish two ends: to dictate an orthodox policy to its own people and to those in Eastern Europe who might be infatuated with the Spanish party's liberalism, and to take a conciliatory approach toward the Western Communists and keep them, as much as possible, within the Soviet orbit.

The complex problem of dealing with recalcitrant Western European Communists was underscored recently when the Soviet Union tried to negotiate a new treaty to replace the 1948 Czechoslovak treaty that had been a week earlier on Manuel Ascarate, a Spanish Communist official.

There, in the mid-1950s, he studied microwave spectroscopy, the interaction of atoms with radio waves commonly called microwaves. That dovetailed with his previous work at Yale studying optical spectroscopy, or the interaction of atoms with light.

Anybody who intended to invent the laser needed knowledge of both fields.

Maser Inventor

The director of Columbia's radiation laboratory in which Mr. Gould worked was Dr. Charles Townes, inventor in 1951 of the maser, an acronym for "microwave amplification by stimulated emission of radiation."

The concept of stimulating powerful wavelengths of light, instead of only radio signals, was "very much in the air," according to a Science magazine article on the subject. Mr. Gould's late-night inspiration to perfect the process preceded by a year the publication of a paper on the subject by Dr. Townes and his brother-in-law, Arthur Schawlow. But it was the latter team who patented the concept first, though Mr. Gould had made certain his original notes were legally dated by the candy store notary, a visit to a patent attorney's office left him with the mistaken impression that he had to have a working laser in hand before receiving a patent.

More bad luck followed. In hopes of receiving the necessary money to build that working model, he joined a small New York research firm, TRG, and applied for a \$300,000 military contract.

The Department of Defense seized on the concept of a "death ray," a shaft of light so intense it could penetrate a tank's armor, not to mention a human being, as effortlessly as a ship of beam. Instead of \$300,000 the military gave Mr. Gould and TRG \$1 million.

But the government decreed the project classified, stamping Mr. Gould's notebooks secret. And a bit of Mr. Gould's past returned to haunt him.

During his first marriage Mr. Gould and his wife had attended a Marxist study group run by an FBI informer. Although he had renounced Marxism during the 1948 Czechoslovak coup—"that knocked the blinders off my eyes and shortly thereafter my wife and I parted ways"—he had lost his Manhattan Project jobs because of his suspicious

Soviet Steps Up Tempo of Criticism of Peking

By David K. Shieler

MOSCOW (NYT).—After Mao Tse-tung died in September, 6, the Soviet Union made a gestures toward rapprochement with Peking. The shrill attacks that had been published in the official press were ended, and the Soviet Communist party sent a condolence message to the Chinese party. It promptly rejected by the news, who said there were no by-to-party relationships and also turned down Soviet offer of improved ties at the governmental level.

Even amid the softened words, a Soviet leaders were saying that China was certainly not to change in foreign policy, accepted as it was with inter-problems. In turn, some stern diplomats saw the let moves as empty gestures meant to impress foreign Communists with the honorable name of Soviet intentions and to blame for the split squarely Peking.

A specific actions were taken to lend weight to the words. There was no progress in resolving the border dispute that has the two powers at odds for 25 years. No partial pullback of troops to reduce tension apparently took place. No increase in trade or other exchange was offered.

At April, press attacks on the were renewed when Mr. Zimyanin, a national party secretary, said at a rally for the 40th anniversary of Lenin's

birth that Peking was attempting to build tension in "alliance with the most reactionary forces." The Chinese chargé d'affaires walked out.

Recently, the tempo of attacks has risen, and now scarcely a day goes by without a volley of criticism. Since mid-December, one Western diplomat said, the press campaign has reached the level of the period before Mao died.

Several days ago, for example, the party newspaper Pravda denounced China for supporting the peace efforts of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, asserting that "eking acts in concert with imperialist circles and reactionary Arab politicians, hindering the Arab people in every possible way."

The paper Sovetskaya Kultura said that it was now obvious "how passionately the Peking leadership defends the Chilean military junta, how adamantly it supports racist and dictatorial regimes in Africa and Latin America and how cordial is its welcome to such dear guests as ex-Nazi generals."

Pravda said that the Chinese leaders "are ready to throw the world into the abyss of nuclear war."

It is hard to see any particular reason for the renewed campaign. There is no evidence of any more serious conflicts of interest than have existed in the past. Several months ago, there was a rumor about an armed clash along the border, where minor skirmishes are said to be

common. According to the unverified account, Chinese troops crossed a frozen river in Chita Oblast, in southeast Siberia, and were repelled by napalm. But Chinese, U.S., West European and Soviet bloc officials who were questioned said they had heard no such report, so it remains only a rumor and a doubtful one at that.

The Kremlin has been the scene recently of discussions on the Horn of Africa, and particularly on the fate of Moscow's client, Ethiopia, in its war against Eritrean secessionists and Somali troops.

After a long bout of illness that Soviet officials attributed to the flu, Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, reappeared recently for a round of meetings with Raul Castro, Cuba's defense minister, and with Ali Nassser Mohammed, Premier of Southern Yemen.

Both countries have reportedly been involved in helping Ethiopia, Cuba with troops and military advisers, Southern Yemen mainly as a transfer point for Soviet arms. A Reuters report recently quoted Ethiopian deserters in Eritrea as having said that Soviet rocket crews and Southern Yemeni troops were also participating in the fighting.

Having been expelled from Somalia, the Soviet Union seems intent on maintaining a presence in the area that overlooks the Red Sea's passage into the Indian Ocean. A port is needed to replace the Somali harbor of Berbera, where Soviet warships in the Indian Ocean once put in for repairs and replenishment.

"They want to increase their presence and influence in the area," one Western diplomat said, "and show that it doesn't pay to get on the wrong side of the Soviet Union." He speculated that the Russians' commitment to Ethiopia was also an effort to restore their flagging position in the Middle East "to show the West and the conservative Arabs that they're not to be ignored."

How far Moscow is willing to go is an open question. Some analysts doubt that the Russians will encourage Ethiopia to invade Somalia, both because such a move might stir anti-Soviet resentment in the United States and because it would undermine the support they have achieved for their position in Ethiopia among African states, which also have restless minorities and vulnerable borders.

But whether Moscow could restrain the Ethiopians should they decide to invade Somalia is something else again. After all, the Somalis were also allies and recipients of Soviet arms, and the Russians could do nothing to stop their move into the Ogaden region of Ethiopia.

The complex problem of dealing with recalcitrant Western European Communists was underscored recently when the Soviet Union tried to negotiate a new treaty to replace the 1948 Czechoslovak treaty that had been a week earlier on Manuel Ascarate, a Spanish Communist official.

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Illegal Immigrants A Problem in Italy

By Ernest Sakler

ROME (UPI).—An angry loser at a recent beauty contest in Lugano, Switzerland, threw a pie in the organizer's face, complaining the winner from Sri Lanka was actually a maid in Rome.

Crewmen on some of the Sicilian fishing boats are swarther than the average Sicilian, get no social security and speak Arabic.

When the daughter of a wealthy Rome stamp dealer was kidnapped last year, the abductors turned out to be two Etruscan couples who had been her father's underpaid servants. Italy, which sent more than 25 million emigrants all over the world in the last century, has a problem with illegal immigrants.

No one—except possibly the Mafia—knows how many illegal immigrants from Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Iberian peninsula there are, but labor officials say there probably are close to half a million.

This is quite a figure for a country that has 1.6 million unemployed among its own citizens.

There is remarkably little popular hostility against the immigrants. But labor leaders are worried by the competition that this underpaid, legally unprotected labor force is providing for Italian workers.

They have asked the government to try to limit immigration and they are also trying to persuade the immigrants to demand contract wages and social security coverage.

Early '60s Phenomenon

When the phenomenon began in the early 1960s, Italy was just a transit point for Africans and other illegal emigrants on their way to France and other Common Market countries. They entered Italy legally on tourist visas or arrived clandestinely by boat, then were herded illegally across the Alps by modern slave drivers.

Every now and then an Italian newspaper reported on an African found frozen to death in the snow-covered mountains. Little by little, as the Italian living standard improved, some of the illegal emigrants began staying in Italy.

At about the same time, a growing number of housewives discovered that fewer and fewer Italian girls wanted to work as maids and that a maid from the West Indies or Mauritius could be a status symbol.

The underworld caught on, and a growing number of women "tourists" began arriving—their trips paid for by clandestine employment agencies who held their passports and threatened to have them sent home if they did not pay a commission on their income from low-paid domestic jobs.

A number of suburban bars and restaurants also resorted to the cheap foreign manpower.

Some of the maids later branched out into prostitution, crime or, if they were lucky, show business.

Tunisian and other North Africans reaching Sicily by the same sea routes used 25 centuries ago by Carthaginian settlers represent another segment of illegal immigration. Labor unions say thousands of them are brought to Sicily by the Mafia as cheap fishing and farm labor without any contract or social security coverage.

A number of Tunisian immigrants later found their way to the Italian mainland and a group of them has been reported as far north as the Livorno area, where they are used as tomato pickers.

In addition to the thousands of Tunisians—3,500 new arrivals were reported recently in the Sicilian fishing port of Mazara Del Vallo alone—labor officials say there are about 15,000 Ethiopians working in Sicily, Calabria and Sardinia. There are 30,000 Moroccans scattered all over Italy, quite a few Algerians, 10,000 Egyptians, 10,000 Spaniards and Portuguese and numerous Latin Americans, chiefly Chileans and Uruguayans.

Only a few immigrants have found their way into industry, where government and union control is strict. About 500 Greeks and Albanians work legally in foundries in the northern city of Reggio Emilia and some other aliens in the north work in factories in the winter and on farms in the summer.

He Strengthens Position in Poll

Weizman's Political Star on Rise

By H. D. S. Greenway

JERUSALEM, Feb. 12 (WP).—

The political star of Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman is on the rise. Once thought of as a bit of a playboy and political lightweight, Mr. Weizman has been quietly and systematically picking up political support and a new national reputation as a serious leader.

A recent public opinion poll showed that 71.6 per cent of those queried expressed satisfaction with Mr. Weizman as defense minister while only 58.4 per cent expressed the same confidence in Menachem Begin's performance as Prime Minister. The same poll registered public approval of Mr. Begin's performance at 78.3 per cent in December.

The polls were not comparative and should not be taken to indicate that Mr. Weizman is more popular than Mr. Begin. If Israelis were asked whom they would rather see as prime minister, Mr. Weizman would not come within hailing distance of Mr. Begin on anybody's survey. But there is evidence that Mr. Weizman is gradually establishing himself as a logical choice as the No. 2 man in the Israeli leadership.

Mr. Weizman may take over should Mr. Begin have to step down for health reasons no longer sends as many Israeli eyes rolling heavenward as it did six months ago.

Political System

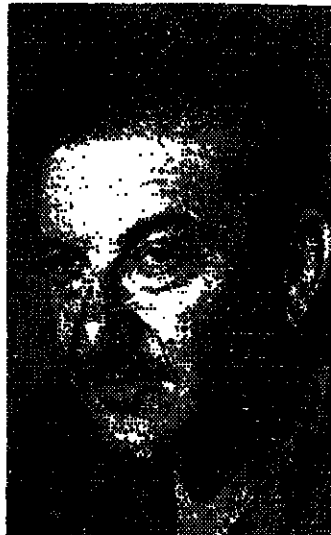
The present deputy prime minister is Yigal Yadin, who comes from a small new party, the Democratic Movement for a Change. The Israeli political system does not provide for automatic succession to the top post by the deputy prime minister.

The two mainstays of Mr. Begin's Cabinet are Mr. Weizman and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

And the fact that Mr. Weizman is the No. 2 man after Mr. Begin in the Likud's Herut faction, the largest faction within the ruling party, may give him an edge over Mr. Dayan if it ever comes down to a question of succession. Mr. Dayan is not even a member of the Likud and, having crossed from the opposition Labor party to join the government, his political base is splintered and comparatively unorganized.

Responsible

Mr. Weizman, a nephew of Israel's first president, Chaim Weizman, is a former Royal Air Force pilot during World War II who rose to become head of the Israeli Air Force and the architect of the air force's stunning performance in the 1967 war. For all his tactical brilliance, Mr. Weizman acquired the reputation of a hard-drinking, swaggering type fly-by-night, who flew a black-painted Spitfire in his spare time and shot his mouth off in public all too often. "He had the reputation of being a sharp-tongued, super-hawk, wisecracker who was too blunt for his own good," said a government official.



Ezer Weizman

Gordon Gould Finally Hits the Road to Fame and Riches

By Rudy Maxa

WASHINGTON (WP).—When a Bronx candy store opened one winter morning two decades ago, a 37-year-old physicist rushed in and asked the owner—who also served as the neighborhood notary public—to apply the date and his seal to the pages of a worn, gray notebook.

Fifteen of those pages were filled with a longhand proposal for a device to produce a revolutionary, concentrated beam of light the physicist named "A Laser: Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation."

"All the pieces had suddenly come together and I saw in a flash how to make it work," recalls Gordon Gould, whose unsuccessful attempts to fall asleep one October night in 1957 led to the start of a billion-dollar industry.

"My wife and I lived in a little apartment, and I know, I jumped up—I think I only had on my pajama tops—and started writing it all down at the desk in the next room."

For Mr. Gould, a pleasant, chain-smoking, habitual tinkerer, that night began an irony-filled quest for the development of the laser as well as a struggle for recognition as father of the light that can be used to heal, destroy and communicate.

Several months ago, after 20 years of legal wrestling, the U.S. Patent Office awarded the Washington-based inventor a license for the laser, entitling him to ask royalties of hundreds of companies such as General Telephone and Electronics and Bell Laboratories, that make regular use of lasers.

In a ceremony Sunday Mr. Gould was named inventor of the Year by Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps. Mr. Gould, it appears, is about to win fame and riches.

When he was growing up in Pittsburgh, as the first of three sons born to the editor of Scholastic Magazine, young Gordon disassembled with fascination the Erector set toy buildings his mother built for him.

Soon, Gordon was doing the construction while his mother assumed the wrecker's duties. From the first day he thought about a career, Mr. Gould knew he wanted to be an inventor.

His degrees in physics came easily from Union College, Yale, and—following a stint during World War II working on the secret Manhattan Project that developed America's A-bomb—Mr. Gould began work toward a Ph.D. at Columbia.

By William Ellington

A syndicate scheduled a \$30-million, five-year note offering of Hitachi Zosen KK bearing 8.5 per cent. The company is engaged in the cyclically depressed shipbuilding sector, but nevertheless the notes are guaranteed by Sanwa Bank, the fifth

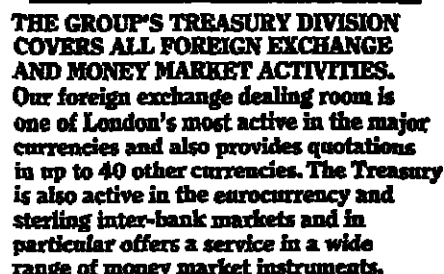
use of the European Investment Bank bearing 8.5 per cent is available from dealers at 97.25 for a yield of 8.93 per cent. Thus, it would appear likely that placers of the ECSC bond will have to pass on some of their 1.875-per-cent commission to the investor.

pace in steel would aid the whole unemployment situation and reduce the pressure for federal aid to laid-off workers and communities affected by the inroads of foreign competition.

It will be several months before it can be known whether

Electric companies here have asked industrial and residential customers to cut consumption by 25 per cent so that they can conserve their own coal reserves, and they have requested rate increases to compensate for their higher costs of bringing in electricity from other regions.

Since a number of large companies such as American Brands, Xerox and Sears, Roebuck have raised their cash dividends so far in February, considerable interest will be focused Wednesday on directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., who are scheduled to declare the next quarterly dividend. A year ago AT&T increased its quarterly dividend rate to \$1.05 from 95 cents. Ma Bell's stock now yields approximately 7 per cent.

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Affiliates and Associated Banks: Banco Internacional de Investimentos S.A., Rio de Janeiro
P.T. Private Development Finance Company of Indonesia, Jakarta City, Bank, Hawaii Allianzbank Zürich AG, Zurich

Euromarket

(Continued From Page 9.)

ing 1025 per cent was quoted at 165.93 compared with par.

West German bankers report that all-state investors and small central banks outside Europe seem to have an insatiable appetite for deutsche mark notes and bonds due to diversification of their traditional dollar portfolios.

Remain Firm

Consequently, even though \$4.3 billion marks worth of public foreign issues were scheduled for floated in the first six weeks of this year, bond prices have remained firm and new issues already seem to be coming.

Because of strong demand, the 25-per-cent, eight-year note of New Zealand was increased by 50 million marks to 2 million.

Meanwhile the coupon rate for the 50-million-mark, seven-year issue of Norcem, the Norwegian cement company, was reduced to 10 per cent.

Among issues scheduled during the week was a 175-million-mark, eight-year note offering of Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Economico, the Brazilian development agency. The syndicate manager has indicated that this issue will be sold at a discount of 8.75 per cent to yield 6.83 per cent at maturity.

Warmly Received

In the floating-rate-note sector, the 75 million of Banque Paribas de Paris was warmly received, which reflected investor preference for money market-related paper. In general, prices of floating-rate notes were bid at a quarter point above the bid and offer rates of the bid and offer rates for six-month Eurodollar issues.

roughly 6 basis points less than the most other bank floating-rate issues.

Although the issue was originally structured to mature in four years, the maturity was extended until 1984, and noteholders were given the option of redeeming in 1983, a year in which the bank also has the right to call the notes.

Market Volume

	Feb. 10	Feb. 8
Credit	\$455.2 mil.	\$2,485.8 mil.
Debit	\$1,268.3 mil.	\$2,192.0 mil.

U.K. Vehicle Sales

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Sales of commercial vehicles rose 9.5 per cent in January to 22,100 from 16,888 a year earlier, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said.

Hydro 84-87 ...	101.25	Imatran 84-85	10
Stamperia 84-85 ...	107.50	Imatran 85-86	10

98	110%	Paribas 10-15	98	97%
99	105%	Pennont 10-25	99	95
100	105%	Paribas 10-15	100	95
101	106%	Paribas Prov. 3 1/4-37	101	74%
102	105%	Paribas 10-15	102	96%
103	102%	St. Gobain 10-25	103	97%
104	110%	Ug. Railway 6-7 1/2	104	98
105	105%	World Bank 3 1/4-37	105	77%
106	107%			
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Western Bank.....	20 1/2	20

Financial Corp.....	20	25%	25%
First Nat. Bank.....	30	30%	20%
First Nat. City.....	30	30%	20%
Gilford Company.....	43	44	44
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil.....	24%	25%	25%
Lincoln First Bank.....	48	48%	48%
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.....	22%	22%	22%
Nat. City Corporation.....	40%	41%	41%
Nat. City Bank.....	19%	19%	19%
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.....	29%	29%	29%
Pitts Nat. Bank.....	34	34%	34%
Prov. Nat. Corporation.....	23%	24	24
Secur. Pac. Corporation.....	39%	39%	39%
Shawmut Ass. Boston.....	39%	39%	39%
State Bank.....	15%	15%	15%
U. S. Trust New York.....	22	22	22
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meter is about 7,880 miles. That is, coincidentally, about the same distance from our plants in Japan to our ferrite magnet plant in Mexico. Which just goes to show that our magnets are literally poles apart.

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كندا في الاول

Murray Gives Canada 1-2 Finish

Read Triumphs in Downhill And Mahre Is First in Slalom

CHAMONIX, France, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—North American skiers gained sweet revenge yesterday for a thin season in Europe, winning both the men's downhill and slalom World Cup races here.

First two Canadians, Ken Read and Dave Murray, placed one and two in the downhill, and then Phil Mahre of the United States beat Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, the world champion, in the slalom.

Their successes came as the "white circus"—the hundreds of skiers, coaches and officials who make up the World Cup circuit—were preparing to cross the Atlantic for the next cup events at Stratton Mountain, Vt., early in March.

"We beat them [the Europeans]," exulted Read as he saw Murray flash across the finishing line and knew Canada had landed a one-two in the downhill, the sport's glamour event.

Read finished in 2 minutes 3 seconds and 11 hundredths of a second, with Murray down in 2:08.27.

This was Read's second victory on the World Cup circuit, more than two years after he won the Val d'Isere downhill in December, 1975.

For Murray, the second place was by far his best result in four seasons of World Cup competition.

The Canadians—Read, Murray and the injured Dave Irwin—have often turned in the fastest times in practice this season only to disappoint in the race itself.

Austrians ON

The biggest losers in the downhill were the powerful Austrian team.

The first Austrian to finish was Werner Gessmann in fourth place, behind Michael Veith of West Germany.

The new world champion in the discipline, Sepp Walcher of Austria, could manage only sixth place.

A measure of the Austrian performance was the finish of Franz Klammer, dominant downhill figure from 1974 to 1977 and gold medalist at the Innsbruck Olympics. He was 13th, more than two seconds behind Read.

There were few possible excuses.

The 3,600-meter Mont Blanc course, with an 886-meter drop, was in good condition, although visibility was limited.

The downhill should have been run Friday, but had to be postponed because of gale-force winds gusting across the mountain.

McTear Wins Toronto Dash, Fifth Straight

TORONTO, Feb. 12 (AP).—Houston McTear raced to his fifth straight victory of the season in the 50-yard dash at the Toronto Star Maple Leaf indoor track and field games.

McTear, unbeaten this year, repulsed a field of the world's top sprinters on Friday. He burst out of the blocks with authority, charged right to the front and finished in 5.35 seconds.

The clocking established a world indoor mark, as did the times for the men's 50-yard hurdles and the same races for women, because this was the first time that electronic timing was used for those distances indoors.

"I was confident coming into the race," said the 20-year-old McTear, a protégé of the world heavyweight champion, Muhammad Ali. "Right now I'm No. 1," McTear added. "What else should I think?"

Ridick Is Third

Don Merrick finished second in 5.30 and Steve Ridick, last year's sensation on the indoor circuit, was third in 5.31. Round-robin at the finalists were Eugene

McKee Takes Bronze Medal

CHAMONIX, France, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—Robert McKee won Ireland's first skiing medal ever yesterday, a bronze for finishing third in the combined events here.

McKee, the one-man Irish team, made his debut on the World Cup circuit this year, entering downhill, slalom and giant slalom and invariably finishing last or next to last.

But his persistence and courage paid off at Chamonix, where the downhill and the slalom were both run yesterday because of bad weather earlier.

Few skiers entered both events, which are not often run in one day.

McKee was 58th out of 59 finishers in the downhill and last 27th and last in the slalom.

The winner of the combined title was Peter Mueller with Behrooz Kalhor second and McKee third.

Measured in Fractions

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The wind died down overnight and light snow was falling when the 59 slalom entrants made their first run down the 600-meter-long course with its 170-meter drop over 75 gates.

Spectators, grown used to Stenmark's mastery over the last three years, began murmuring as he flashed down the course in 1:00.29, the best time until then.

But two minutes later it was Mahre's turn and he caused gasps as he finished six hundredths of a second ahead of the world champion.

The second leg was a revelation. Stenmark, starting fourth, finished in 59.58, only for Mahre to roar in with 58.03, one and a half seconds faster than anyone else in the race.

Mahre finished in an overall time of 1:58.28. Stenmark, second, was timed in 1:59.85.

Paolo de Chiesa of Italy was third, with Manfred Brunner of Austria fourth.

"The course was so flat that I could just attack at will," Mahre said afterward. "I knew I could beat Stenmark because I wasn't worried at all."

The defeat was particularly bitter for Stenmark because King Carl Gustav of Sweden, holidaying at a nearby resort, made a special journey to Chamonix to see his country's most popular sportsman in action.

Men's Slalom

1. Phil Mahre	1:58.28
2. Ingemar Stenmark	1:59.85
3. Paolo de Chiesa	1:59.85
4. Manfred Brunner	1:59.85
5. Alois Morgenthaler	1:59.85
6. Paul Prommel	1:59.85
7. Christian Neumeister	1:59.85
8. Anton Selzer	1:59.85
9. Bojan Križan	1:59.85
10. Roberto Buriol	1:59.85

Men's Downhill

1. Ken Read	2:08.27
2. Dave Murray	2:08.27
3. Michael Veith	2:08.27
4. Werner Gessmann	2:08.27
5. Peter Felber	2:08.27
6. Sepp Walcher	2:08.27
7. Peter Winkler	2:08.27
8. Philippe Baud	2:08.27
9. Erik Bak	2:08.27
10. Silvano Melli	2:08.27

Ultimatum to Taiwan

HAARLEM, The Netherlands, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—The governing council of the International Badminton Federation decided today to issue an ultimatum to Taiwan to drop the designation "Republic of China" or face expulsion from the group.

Woodhead, a 14-year-old junior high school student, finished 0.65 seconds inside the world record of 4:09.91 held by Petra Thumer of East Germany.

Woodhead swam the women's 400-meter freestyle in 4:23.67 on the first day of the three-day meet Friday, beating by 3.98 seconds the world record of 4:27.65 set by Michelle Ford of Australia.

In competition today, Jesse Vessallo of the United States and Andriy Krylov of the Soviet Union both set world's best performances.

Vessallo swam the men's 400-meter individual medley in 4:23.67 and Krylov led home four other Soviet swimmers in the men's 400-meter freestyle with a time of 4:31.35.

A 15-year-old high school student, Vessallo was 1.01 seconds faster than the world record of 4:23.68 set by Rob Strachan at the 1976 Olympic Games.

Krylov's time was 0.21 seconds faster than the world record of 3:51.56 held by Brian Goodell.

"I feel I'm really getting into my stroke again now," said Woodhead, who suffered from an injured shoulder at the end of last season. "If I can keep this up, I hope to go to the world championships in Berlin" in August.

Susanne Nielson of Denmark also set a world's best performance of 2:31.33 in the women's 200-meter breaststroke.

Nielson's time was 2.02 seconds better than the world record of 2:33.35 held by the Olympic champion, Marina Kosheva of the Soviet Union, who finished fifth in 2:38.05.

Bayl Early Leader

Bamonn Coghlan won the mile for the second year in a row, clocking 4:00.4. Coghlan, staying close to the early pacesetters—Paul Cummings, Phil Bayl and Wilson Walgwa—passed Walgwa with a half lap remaining and won easily.

Walgwa was second in 4:02.1 and Bayl, the world 1,500-meter record-holder, was third in 4:02.9. Nick Rose broke the meet record in the three-mile, outclassing a stellar field in 13:20.2. Rose shattered the meet record of 13:07.8 set by Miruts Yifter in 1975.

Mike Bolt was a runaway winner in the 1,000 in 2:05.8 while Lorna Ford took the women's 800 in two sections, in 1:30.8.

College Basketball

East

Army 74, Buffalo 63.

Binghamton 70, Cortland 59.

Columbia 63, Dartmouth 58.

Lafayette 83, Washington 64.

Mesaiah 100, Eastern Nazarene 80.

New 57, Penn St. 64.

Houston 72, Rice 62.

St. John's 84, Duquesne 60.

Temple 72, St. Joseph's 60.

South

Alabama 83, Tennessee 59.

Duke 104, Davidson 82.

Tennessee 80, W. Kentucky 77.

 Georgia Tech 83, Tulane 66. || LSU 81, Kentucky 64. |
| Midwest |
| Bradley 103, New Mexico St. 85. |
| Indiana 68, Northwestern 62. |
| Ohio St. 71, Purdue 77. |
| Southwest |
| Arkansas 77, TCU 57. |
| Houston 72, Rice 62. |
| Prattville 105, Miss. Valley 99. |
| West |
| Arizona-Pacific 97, S. Cal. Coll. 91. |
| Brigham Young 76, Wyoming 56. |
| California 70, USC 62. |
| Oregon St. 59, Washington St. 48. |
| Oregon 64, Washington 60. |
| San Francisco 82, Loyola (Cal.) 80. |
| Santa Clara 72, Pepperdine 64. |
| UCLA 80, Stanford 69. |


DOWN AND OUT—Ryu Sorimachi lies on the canvas as Carlos Palomino raises his gloves over his head in triumph. Palomino won by a knockout in the seventh round.

Palomino Keeps Welterweight Title With KO

LAS VEGAS, Feb. 12 (UPI).—Welterweight champion Carlos Palomino used a body attack to weaken his Japanese challenger, Ryu Sorimachi, and then knocked him out with a left hook to the chin at 2:03 of the seventh round in a World Boxing Council title fight here yesterday.

Palomino, 28 years old, dug into Sorimachi's ribs with a series of blows in the sixth round and the challenger, 30, was barely able to make it back across the ring to his corner.

Palomino landed a left-right to the head to start the seventh round and it was obvious that Sorimachi was in pain.

The champion then landed a hook on the side of Sorimachi's head and followed with the knock-out left to the chin.

Sorimachi lay on the canvas at the finish and collapsed again after he was helped to his corner.

Both judges and the referee had the champion ahead, 59-55, on points before the knockout.

Palomino and Sorimachi both weighed 147 pounds for the fight. For the champion, his fifth title defense raised his record to 26 triumphs, one loss and three draws. The challenger's record is now 52-10-4.

U.S. Swimmer Sets 2 World's Best Times

PARIS, Feb. 12 (UPI).—Cynthia Woodhead of the United States set her second world's best performance in as many days yesterday when she swam the women's 400-meter freestyle in 4 minutes 23.67 seconds at an international meet in suburban Boulogne-Billancourt.

None of the times can count as world records because they were set in Boulogne's 25-meter pool. World records can only be set in Olympic-length 50-meter pools.

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Indiana 68, Northwestern 62.

Ohio St. 71, Purdue 77.

Southwest

Arkansas 77, TCU 57.

Houston 72, Rice 62.

Prattville 105, Miss. Valley 99.

West

Arizona-Pacific 97, S. Cal. Coll. 91.

Brigham Young 76, Wyoming 56.

U.S. shortcoursers records tumbled as American women dominated the meet. Kalli Chun won the women's 200-meter backstroke in 2:16.33 and Jill Stetler outpaced the field with a time of 58.09 in the women's 100-meter freestyle.

ROSTOCK, East Germany, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—Ulrike Tauber of East Germany swam a world's best time of 2:14.50 in the 200-meter medley over a 25-meter pool here yesterday at the national indoor swimming championships.

The time was 1.48 seconds inside her own former best mark over the distance.

How the Top 20 In Basketball Fared in Week

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (UPI).—How the top 20 United Press International college basketball teams fared during the week Feb. 6-11:

1. Kentucky (17-3) defeated Auburn, 104-81; lost to LSU, 95-94.

2. Michigan St. (16-1) defeated Creighton, 82-67; defeated Air Force, 76-59.

3. Arkansas (12-1) defeated Texas A & M, 80-73; defeated Texas Tech, 77-71.

4. UCLA (18-3) defeated California, 78-64; defeated Stanford, 73-63.

5. Notre Dame (16-3) was idle.

6. Kansas (20-3) defeated Missouri, 75-52; defeated Kansas St., 10-52.

7. North Carolina (20-4) defeated Maryland, 66-64; defeated Rutgers, 74-62.

8. New Mexico (19-2) defeated Arizona, 103-85; defeated Arizona St., 103-82.

9. Louisville (16-3) defeated Tulane, 115-85; defeated St. Louis, 63-61.

10. Wichita St. (16-1) defeated Iowa, 72-70; defeated Michigan, 72-70.

11. DePaul (19-3) defeated Duquesne, 82-62.

12. Texas (18-3) defeated Rice, 102-88.

13. Purdue (13-4) lost to Indiana, 65-64; lost to Ohio St., 81-77.

14. Florida St. (18-3) defeated Memphis St., 85-88; defeated Memphis St., 88-82.

15. Georgetown (17-4) defeated Stony Brook, 77-55; defeated Detroit, 83-82.

16. (Tie), Wake Forest (14-7) lost to Clemson, 91-81; lost to North Carolina St., 86-77.

17. Detroit (18-2) lost to Georgetown, 82-83.

18. Nebraska (18-4) defeated Kansas St., 65-50; lost to Missouri, 74-63.

19. Virginia (17-4) lost to Duke, 100-75; defeated Richmond, 84-82; defeated Virginia Tech, 76-69.

20. San Francisco (18-4) defeated Pepperdine, 85-73; defeated Loyola (Calif.), 90-70.

Letters to the Sports Editor

Super Bowl Loser

Announcing the winner (Jan. 19, IET) of the football contest you printed the predictions of the winning entry, I want to protest most vehemently against your selection of the winning entry since it is not in conformance with the rules of the contest.

The entry form clearly states that the contest encompasses "a series of predictions through the divisional playoffs, the conference championships and the Super Bowl." Since the winning entry was incorrect in predicting the winner of the Minnesota-Los Angeles game, I fail to understand on what basis it was judged the winner of the contest. There can hardly be any question but that the winning entries should be those which correctly selected the winning teams of all the games that were played. Only then, in the event there were more than one winning entry, would the winner be selected on the basis of the closest scores. In this connection I want to underline the fact—which is also clearly stated in the entry form—that the winning entry "...will be determined by overall closeness to all the games' scores."

It is obvious that the contest winner was selected solely on the basis of the score of the two teams which reached the Super Bowl. If this was the intention then there was no need to have formulated the contest in which participants were asked to select

the winning teams and scores for all the games beginning with the divisional playoffs.

MILTON STEINBERG, Geneva.

The sports editor replies: It is indeed obvious that the winner was selected solely on the basis of the Super Bowl score. This was clearly stated in the contest form, but has been replaced in the above letter by three dots. The full sentence quoted in the second paragraph read, "In case of a tie in predicting the Super Bowl outcome, the contest winner will be determined by overall closeness to all the games' scores."

There was no tie, so we did not have to decide the winner on the basis of the other scores. Can anything be clearer?

Better Than Dirt

After reading the article concerning American basketball players in Europe (Jan. 24, IET), I must take offense to statement about the National Basketball Association made by Mr. Tony Kooki that "you're the dirt of the earth if you're sitting on the end of the bench there."

I am a former NBA player now playing in Bellinzona, Switzerland. I spent two and a half seasons (1971-72, '73-74, '74-75) with the Baltimore Bullets and a half season ('74) with the New York Nets. I did my share of sitting on the bench and also had the opportunity of playing. It must be stated that members of the

National Basketball Players' Association are part

